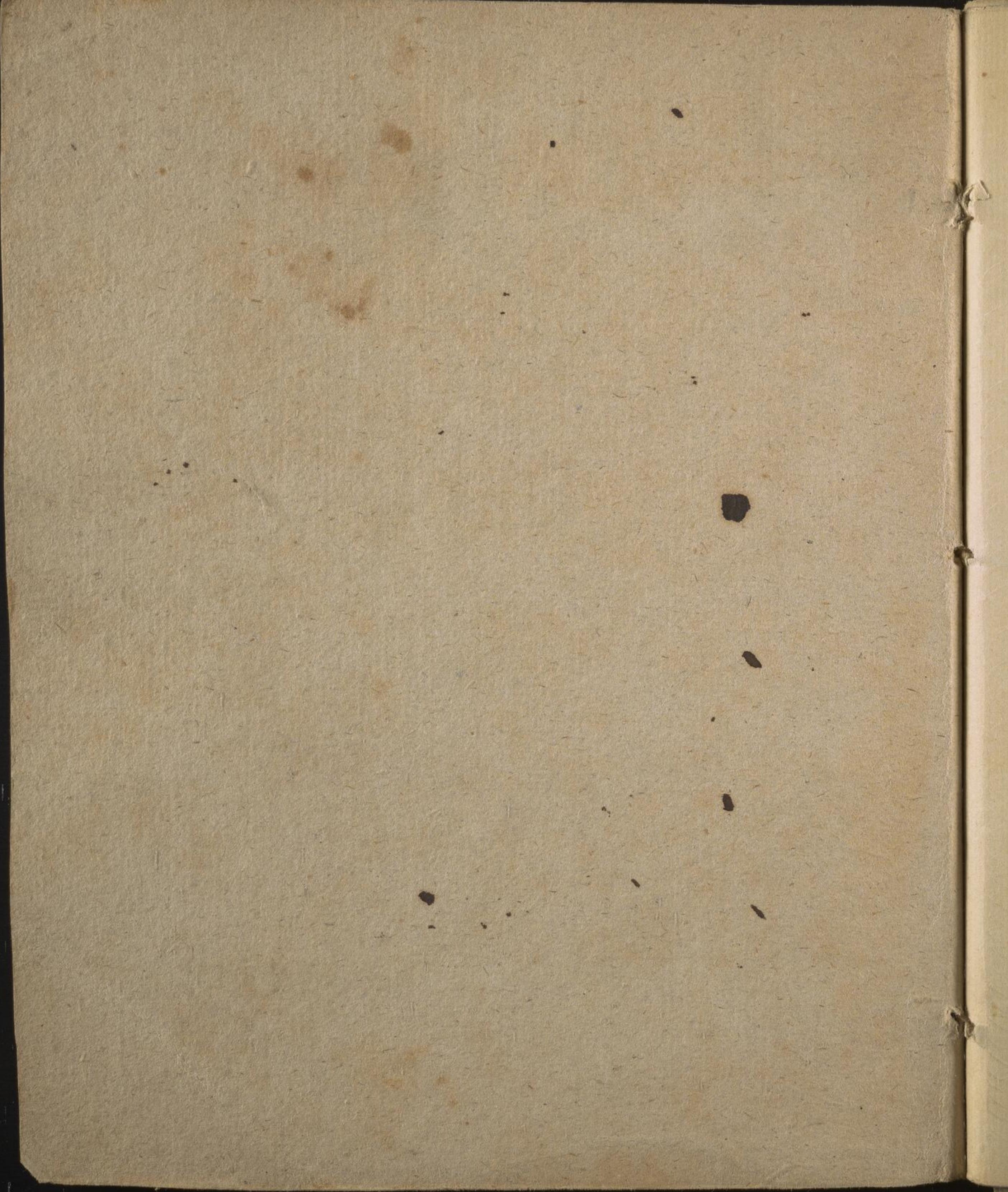
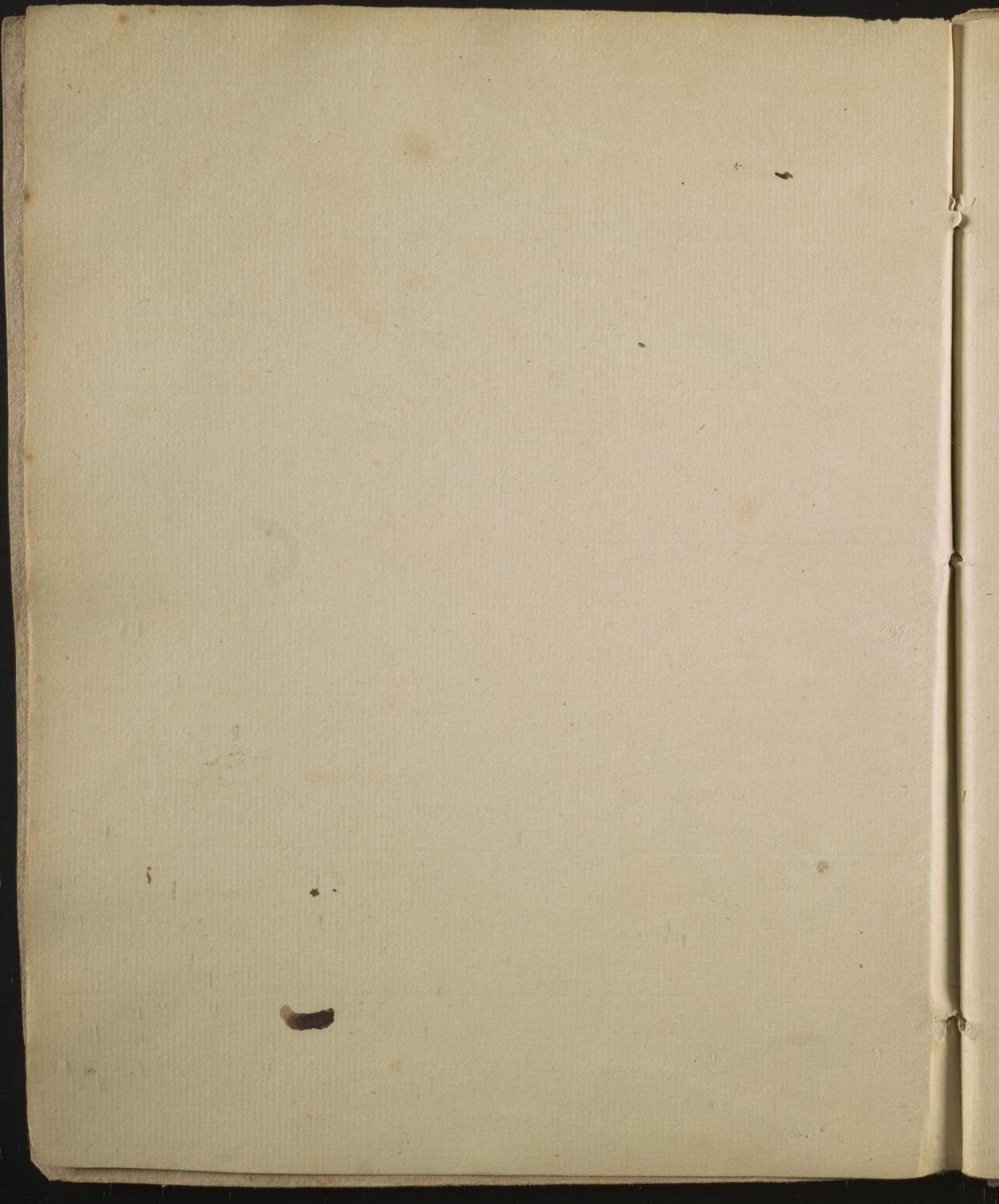


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Of Prognosis in fevers. } 104
critical days. }
In many vera
— mother
— typhades -
Cut and - or influenza 142



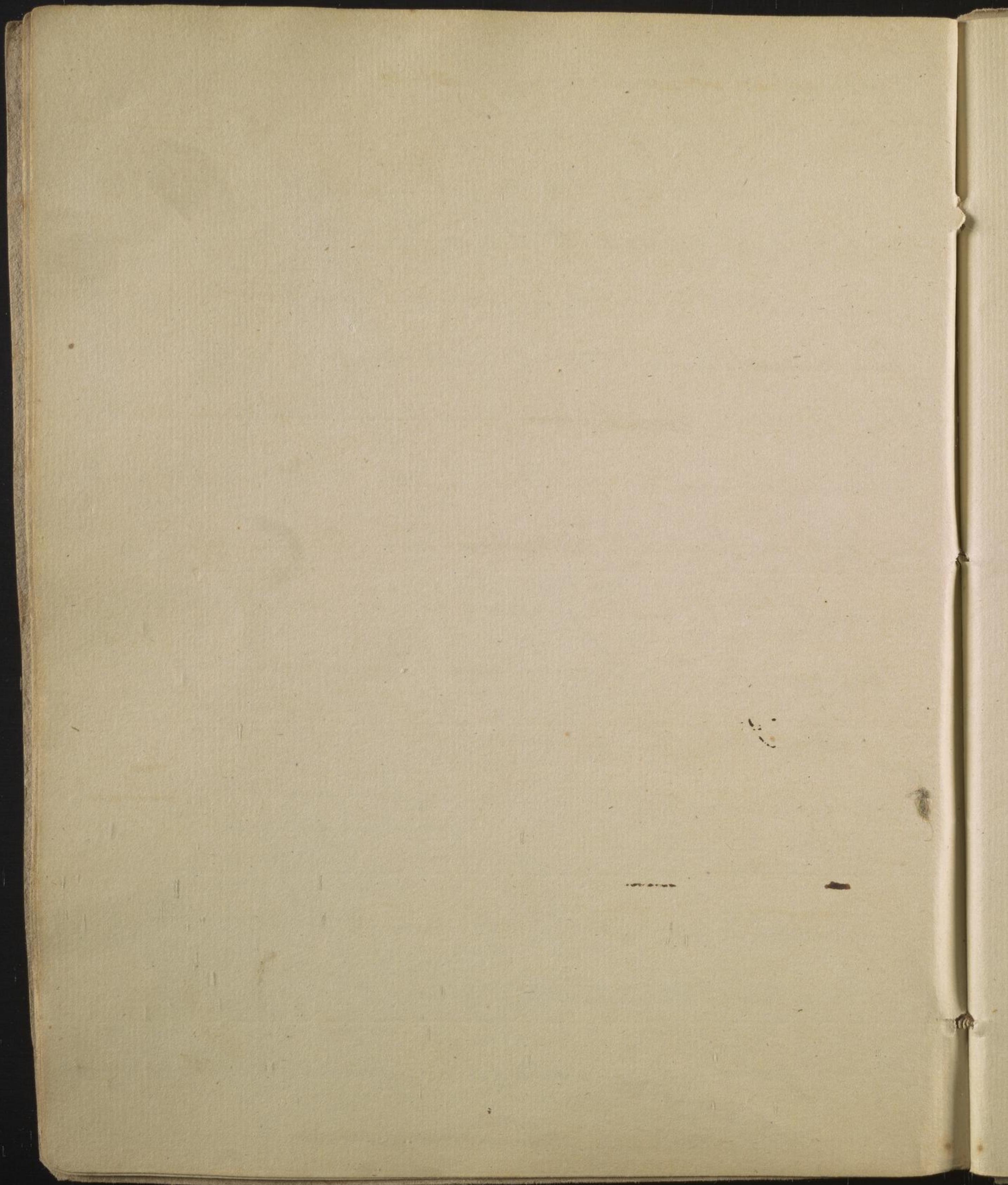
On the Prognosis in fevers.

This ^{was} ~~now~~ one ^{it} an important part of the business of a physician — one when the practice of physick was confined to priests which was the case in the early ages of medicine. Since the professions have been separated, — the prognosis has become a less part of the duty of a physician. Much has been written upon the subject of prognosis in fevers. Hippocrates has left nearly a volume ^{of them.} They have been copied by Celsus, Propper Alpi-
-nus & many others. who I have once translated them in order to fix them more deeply in my memory. ~~and~~ to my time might have been better employed, for the observations of ~~20~~ years have taught me that not one fourth

✓ Here I must remark that there is as much a fashion in opinions both as to facts as principles, ^{in medicine} as there is in drap, or furniture. I once heard of a man who had a suit of cloaths that had been four or five time fashionable in the course of his life. The same may be said of many opinions in medicine. They ^{same} are fashionable four or five times in the course of a physician's life. It is now the fashion to disbelief critical days. — ~~without~~ Dr Brown has made war upon them, probably because Dr Fuller has declared himself an advocate for them. I shall deliver ~~soon~~ a few thoughts upon the subject, & leave you to believe as much, or as little as you please concerning them.

part of them have any foundation in truth or nature.

The first part of the prognosis of fevers relates to critical days. — Hippocrates laid the foundation for a belief in them. — The Chinese severity & uniformity of the climate of Greece, ~~and the~~ no doubt favoured an uniformity in Diseases. But further — the State of Society ~~was~~ in Greece with respect to war & government, impeded a vigor to the human Constitution ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ Diseases favoured the operations of nature, & contributed to make them visible to the eye of a physician. Every man in Greece was a soldier, and before the invention of fire arms, the life of a soldier gave the same vigor to the human body that it ~~does~~ ^{gives} a present



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derives from ~~profound~~ Savage ~~state~~ manners. Under
these circumstances, it is possible ~~that~~ ^{few} ¹²
may have observed a degree of regularity &
which in modern times under the pa-
-ticular circumstances of variable climates
& a thousand effeminate & debilitating
customs we can now form no conception.
In the simple ages of society, a ^{single} act of intem-
-perance produces a fever whose symptoms
& duration may be marked with the ut-
-most degrees of accuracy. But in the adver-
-sed stages of society after the body has been
dilapidated by excesses of every kind, ~~that~~ ^{other}
similar act of intemperance shall pro-
-duce ¹² a ~~fever~~ ¹² of disease whose symptoms
degree - and duration cannot be
described, or even discovered. Shall we
upon this act deny the existence of the
symptoms & duration of the fever

✓ Let it be remembered too that it is ~~so~~ ^{so} rare to see
disturb the operations of nature by any
medicines - he was a calm laborer on upon
excretions - Bleeding vomits - purges - Blisters
& sweat which interrupt the actions of nature
were remedies to which he was seldom or
never used in fevers. -

+ The yellow fever ~~which~~ ^{which} appeared in
in 1740 according to Dr. Hatchell
Virginia evidently observed certain

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produced in the uninterrupted state of the hu-
-man body? - By no means - But further.
If Critical days have been banished from Bri-
-tain - from whence ~~not~~ simplicity, &
Nature have been banished in ~~the~~ dress-
-ing - & manners, is that any reason why
they should be banished from America?

- Let us see with our own eyes - & adopt facts
that are presented to us - whatever systems
of physiology ~~may~~ ^{which} lead us to ~~consideration of~~
reject. In London & Edin: - ~~only~~ ^{there is a state of} danger.

It begins & ends gradually - But here we
fevers in Arthritis & too
ers. Other ~~fevers~~ - yes - we have fevers &
depending upon natural causes, and
appearing in constitutions in which
nature still holds her empire. The
doctrine of critical days ^{as deliv^r by Dr. Cullen} is as follows.

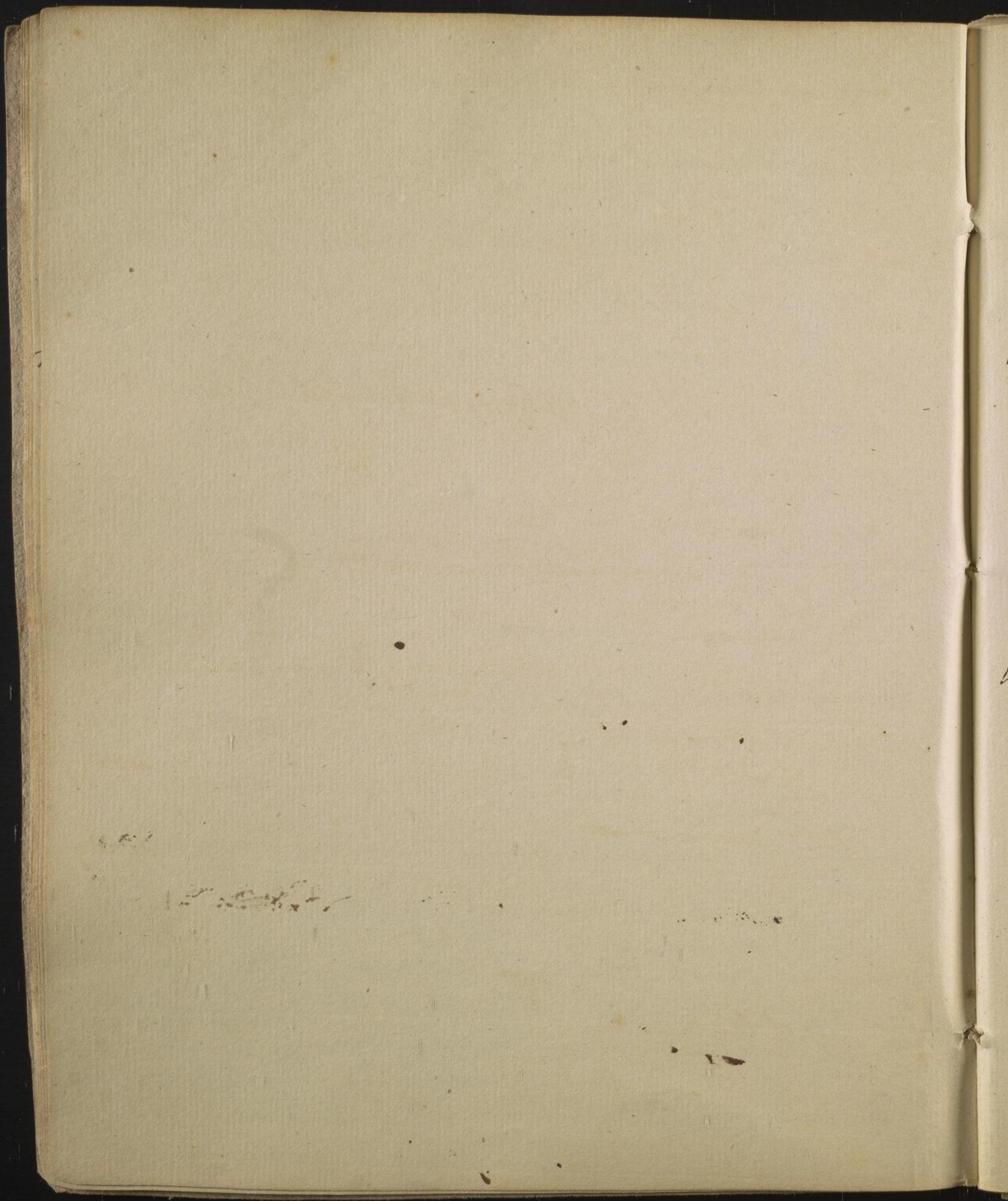
V It appears frequently in the yellow
fever from its first attack, and
Interruptions are often induced in
this state of fever
by depleting remedies, and by
a change of air. The man who denies
this fact must want to understand
the ~~form~~ ^{is the form} of the disease.
~~in~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{is} ~~most~~ suppose disease
to be cut out like a suit of cloaths, or
a pair of shooes of a definite & fixed
shape, and to be equally incapable
of being changed by constitⁿ: poison,
climate, or peculiar mode of treatment.)

158 he says after Senn

1 The intermitting fever, the only original type of fever. The tertian & quartan - the only original intermitting fever - it appears even in 2 all fevers partake of this type - hence they are said to terminate on the 3rd: 5th: 7th: 9th: 11th: 14th: 17th and 20th days. They preserve the tertian form, till they arrive at the 11th: when from the diminution of morbid action ~~progress of debility~~, they put on the quartan form - hence the 16th: 17th & 20th.

days to become critical, after fevers pass the 11th: This form is connected with greater debility than the tertian fever ~~not progressive~~ hence it appears chiefly in old people. However plausible this doctrine may be it has its difficulties. The critical days not the same in all the works of Hippocrates. Crises happen over even as well as uneven days in all countries.

I have only observed 5: 9th: 12th: 17th - In many hundred, or thousand ^{them} fevers - not observed at all. - The present judicious treatment destroys them. ^{is as follows.} Dr Hydorlani's opinion & The natural duration of a fever ¹ 336 hours. A quartan fever



6 months - a continual fever 16 days, which make the same number of hours.

- If ^{the} cause - Constitution - treatment be all the same - this might be true But impossible. The doctrine hypothetical & arose

from theory of Convection.

Dr Balfour ^{has proposed another. He} opinion. rejects the critical days of Hippocrates, and substitutes intervals which he ascribes to the sub periods, 3 days before & after the full moon. - ^{is unsuited} influence of the moon. - ~~These attacks~~ entitle his opinions to our notice.

~~or whatever occurs.~~ There are important facts, which support it.

1 Influence of the moon on tides - ~~2 on~~

~~3 on~~ vegetation - and agriculture - 3 on the weather

- 4 on meat - dispensing it when full ^{to} to ^{speedy} action.

on Bayon - & Bera - Cromwell putrefy, 5 in man and worm cases, 6

on the bile - most abundant during the full of the moon.

These facts being admitted, the Dr says from 16 years experience & observation in Bengal, he observed all

H. D'Alain says he saw the same phæn.
in the marshes of 1762
exactly as Dr Balfour relates
them, but ascribes them to the high
tides produced by the moon, increasing
the filth on the shore from which the
morbid miasma were derived. p. 46
[This ~~man~~ always presumed the tertian
type.] But this explanation of
the fact has been refuted by many
subsequent
Observations - for it occurs equally
in the Farland country several
hundred miles from the shores of
the sea & rivers.

chiefly three

the fewer of $\frac{1}{2}$: Country to attack ~~about~~
 days ^{3 days} before or after the full or change of
 the moon. & ¹ Relapses he says occur chiefly
 within those days. He says he governed
 his practice by these principles, ~~both~~
 1 For owing fevers. If they happened in the
 beginning of the 6th days - more powerful
 movements accompany - It towards the end
 - waited for the interval. Speak them more
 certain - Or if ~~in~~ by any accident in
 the interval - the bark he should be
 applied before the 6 days ^{during which time} the fever
 becomes more obstinate from the influence
 of the moon. 2 He guarded better agst
 relapses - & 3^d He gained reputation by his
 predictions. He thinks the day of the
full & change, rather the worst.

He says the same influence all
 over the northern hemisphere where

V Bruce says Intermittents & Epilepsy returned the 3rd day after the conjunction]

V I am the more disposed to admit them from having lately heard from Dr Richard, that fevers are under the same lunar influence in South America several hundred miles from the Seaflore. The planters expect their fevers to return on those days, and guard according to effects of the full moon against them. — The same ~~docto~~ observation, change of the moon are, taken notice of by ~~westwards~~ by Diemerbeck above 100 years in the practice. He says more sickness & died at those periods than any other. I observed it in Yellow fever in 1797. ~~82~~

tides are known.

He applies his principles extensively even to inoculation for the small pox.

He was a man of genius & candor - and his Opinions well worth our Attention.

Upon these opinions I shall make ^{two} ~~one~~ general remarks.

1 That where there has been a universal consent among all mankind in favor of any one opinion - ~~then~~ there is some foundation for it in nature.

2 That there is no error that is not a shadow of a truth. - Errors of all kinds are like counterfeits in money. They prove an original coin. -

The universal consent of all nations learned & unlearned - & ages, in favor of certain dangers, and of the influence of the moon in diseases, & kind of ~~days~~ critical days or periods

Mosely says fevers in Jamaica increased at these periods, Dr. Gillespie in the 6th vol of Med. Journals says sores grew worse, & sloughed at these periods in the West Indies

critical days

I observed ~~them~~ distinctly in the yellow fever in Virginia in the year 1741, ~~89~~ and all practitioners in United ^{the} agree that ~~on~~ late Epi: of 1793 & 1797, 1798 & 99 Dennis observed under all methods of treatment, a tendency to terminate on the 3rd, 5th & 7th Days - now should we reject critical Days because fevers terminate on ~~22~~ ^{even} days, - for the crisis (according to Dr. Jackson) ^{as a} happens on the ~~most~~ critical, day, where death or ^a perceptible recovery do not happen till the next day - In the former case the time of dying is only protracted, & in the latter, the recovery is impossible from mere debility.

Out of 60 continual fevers Dr. Jackson tells us ~~that~~ in his account of the

afford a strong presumption of some truth
being ~~involved~~ connected with the errors on
that subject. — what it is — remains yet
to be explored. I recommend the subject to
further investigation. Dr. Mitchell

~~especially Dr. Bulfinch~~ what
The uses to be made of we know &
believe. In ~~form~~ all the
varieties of Intermittents — it is in the
bilious remittents of this country — give
the bark 4 or 5 days root tincture or quar-
-ther in preference to others, where no
intermission appears, — also cordials or
tonics; — and evacuants on the tertian
days when most except of excitement or
action.

○ I shall now proceed to Prognosis
from Lymphstones — chiefly from
my own observations. Take notice of the
different years in all press. 1^o yellow fever. was used
widely at the Jams. 1^o good in 1788 and in 1793. 2^o bad in 1798
good in 1793. 2 in children & adults. was ~~black~~ & black & white.

Diseases of Jamaica 10 terminated on the 3rd
10 on the 5th: 20 on the 7th - 10 on the 9th - 5 on
the 11th - ~~3 on the 13th~~ ^{4th} & 2 on the 17th - In all
47 ended ^{favorably, except one} on critical days. On days not criti-
cal 3 on the 13th: 1 on the 6th: 6 on the 8th: 1 on
the 10th: - ~~none~~ all of which ended in death.
One on the 7th likewise ended in death. -

+ Dr Heberden says above 120 in the jail
fever, and yet he saw ^a recovery in
which it was 180. Above 120 ^{in both hand all} dangerous in inf.
bways except Rheumatism, or just before a critical swelling.
+ The Intermittent pulse common in many
diseases without danger, or death. It occurred
in the Bilious pleurisy of 1788 in several
cases. It occurs in many cases in the late
yellow fever without death. Some recovered with
& a disposition changes in one person whose
it. Friends saw it but one - would expect
heart & arteries were perfectly sound.

Do:
a slow pulse in Children is always
alarming, & indicates an affection of the
brain. [The pulse in Children varies w.
their age. - Is 130 - & 140 in a minute on the
day of its birth. During the first year it is

Pulse

so volumes have been written on this subject. - we read of the undulatory - oscillatory - vermicular pulse - and we read th to astonishments of the predictions of Solano from a knowledge of the different states of the pulse in acute diseases. D'Fullem's opinion of them. The more I have attended to it the less I am disposed to depend upon it. It deceives in old people.

It deceives in children - It deceives in patients just before death. ^{the weak the soft} The full - the hard - the slow & the intermit: pulse [#] all fallacious as to the issue of diseases. - Morris' & my own case.

The only truths. 1 A pulse above 180 generally fatal. 2 a quick pulse - the last stage of Hydrocephalus. -

full & even hard - always alarming,

- indicates the near approach of debility and death. A pulse between 60 & 70 in a fevered head, except in old people in whom it falls to 42. ^{a Hb.} 30. 26. Its principal use to distinguish

from 108 to 120. During the 2nd from 90 to 108
from the 3rd from 80- to 108. The same during
the 4th, 5th & 6th years. In the 7th year 72 - and
after 12 the same as in Adults which is
from 60 to 80. — It is however more easily
quickened than the pulse in Adults from
stimuli. A full meal quickens the pulse
12 strokes in a minute. The pulse of child:^{en}
best felt when they are asleep. — Now 15- or
20 strokes, ^{up} below any of the highest numbers
mentioned in the different ages indicates
the brain to be affected.

What makes critical days more
probable is - they occur in the fevers of
horses. This has been observed by Donici.
The crisis was generally on the 7th day.

diseases of tone & debility - or the different existing, not future, stages of the same disease - as depending on excess, or defect of action. — a Scale much wanted here.

Positions of the body -

Bust on the sides - alike easy on both -
Back alarming - still more if legs &
thighs are raised - worse of all - if the body
slips down in the bed. —

Voice

A shrill - or quick tone - alarming - if not natural - ^{Paraphonia} Cough with hiccup - bad -
Drawing - favourable - often continues
After a recovery. — Mr. Gallenath's son recovered
of apoplexy. — Dr. Bunker & Ross Davis paraphonia.

Senses

Eyes half closed unless a cat attends - one
eye larger than the other - a small pupil -
whites - red - continual motion - or
winking - without brightness - in whom -
- ^{avoiding light - false vision - catching at} tears - moistness - defect of winking,
- Glaucoma in consequence of it - all bad.

+ seeing a Rainbow Diermenbroek says is always fatal. Double vision - alarming, is owing to paralysis of the muscles of one of the eyes ^{which} prevents the direction of the two eyes to the same object.

I saw this lymphstone in the yellow fever and in death - perhaps after a crisis from mere debility. -

~~A consequence of~~ ^{an extension of} ~~was~~ Kappers' case. An running of the nose favorable. and an expansion of the lins of swelling. + It was remarkable that in the yellow fever many people did not lose ² relish for tobacco. -

generally

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Blindness fatal - voluntary tears favourable.

2 Deaf & Finitus sursum - bad - Deaf & Deaf-
ness doubtful - good & bad - Dr Lind thinks
rather favourable - also Thynham. An ext-
ension of this sense favourable. restoration
of hearing in persons long deaf. ^{was his 2 hours before death.}
3 Fulness - Insensibility to cold, ^{to the touch} dryness - blisters
& bad - but a sudden sores of the hands or
body ~~fever~~ ^{is} favourable - Mrs Bickley's case. ✓
4 Indistinct speech bad - trembling tongue
portends delirium - worse if attended with
a redness ^{air} of the nose. Insensibility to cold in in-
flammation ^{good} - after great desires for it. —
Tongue

The darker & dryer the more danger. Distin-
guish dryness from sleeping ^{the} mouth open,
from which is occasioned by the disease. A tumor
of the tongue, bad - - a loss of taste return of
taste favourable, especially for a brief
articles as coffee & tobacco good. - The
involution begins from the sides edges &
tips upon a recovery. Dark color continues
^{days} from or five, after a crisis. - It is said

not only
This occurs in fevers ~~as~~ but in many
other diseases. It continued in ~~the~~ case 10
months after the smallpox. -

that a sneezing on the middle line of the tongue denotes a remission - also on the tips and but in a less degree. -

Teeth

a viscid humor cleaving to them - also a dryness of them bad - gnawing of them denotes delirium.

Lips & Jaw

a hanging of the former & falling down of the latter bad. a Yawning is favourable. ^{also during} ~~increasing~~ ^{the} ~~most~~ on throat - in the close of

^{long} a fever bad - creates good.

Extremities.

Frenzies - Startings called subultus ~~time~~ - Pinner - bad - coldness on the wrists D^o.

- It is said Redness in hands & feet fatal. -

Coldness to the knees & elbows - bad - one case of a recovery with it. Immobility ^{ab²} ~~the~~ crisis - is favourable. V

A chilly fit - on the advanced days of a slow fever favourable. -

it is desirous to have a bad sign
in the yellow fever and in ~~the~~ high
degree of inflamm action of all fevers.

v black, & shiny bad. —

Excretions -

shows debility & structure

1 Urine - pale - dark colored bad - bloody
worse - cloud good - sediment better little
no sign of crisis in Rheumatism. +
difference in sediments - are hundred circum-
stances influence quality & quantity of Urine.
M. P. L. fact. D. Kitterhousis. rises often without
warning.

2 Hippocrates ~~long~~ derives many of his
prognostics from the Stools. - Smell - consisten-
cy & color. no smell - liguidity - ^{every} ~~the~~ depar-
ture from natural color unfavorable.

Hence the phrase "bile Elevata & ~~bile colopata~~
with acid - dark color
- one ~~in~~ ^{the} green excep of bile. - ~~white defec-~~
~~excep, w~~ th ~~putrid~~ ^{the} ~~albescant~~ tendency - white defec of
bile - Smell in dysentery & bilious fever if
- too long absent - favorable - a natural stool.

once a day - critical - a command of
the Spincter - discovered inflatus 2° -

Invertent Stools, & quick discharge after
inclination bad. - ~~Horae~~ worms

Excitations from the stomach.

Dark col: bad - coffee col? & black d:

in the stools about the crisis favourable.
There is a cautious agst: patients rising in low
fever to a chain - often brings on syncope
& death. V

Sweats

3 Partial & profuse bad - the last should be
checked - Formerly looked for as a crisis of
all fevers - is accidental & only useful
after 5 or 7th day.
when they continue 24 hours in cont.
last on critical days -
fever - a putrid taste ~~to~~ of the feasts
bad - cadaverous smell no ditto. a mader
favourable. ~~meader~~ good -

Abscapes

4 more frequent in Hippocrates' time
when no U.S. was used - many of his
prognostics founded on them. In the groin
& throat in pest. jail fevers ^{sometimes} - salutary. -
Irrs in other parts - even part. mortification
if early, but bad ~~in~~ ^{if} the close of a long
fever. Often favourable, ^{old} Irs generally
dry up in fevers - also irs - and even

✓ also a return of any old disorder. —

✓ There is sometimes extraordinary in the occurrence of this symptom in the lowest state of debility, but I have heard of many instances of it about the crisis of fever. Dr. The 3rd volume of Haller Bibliotheca Medicinae there is a case related ^{of a man} in whom a priapism continued two hours after death, and Mohamed it is said confirmed the doctrine he taught respecting the sensual pleasures which awaited his followers by expiring with this part of his ^{erect} body pointed towards heaven. I can easily conceive both facts to be true, for I shall say presently, that the same symptoms often attend the termination of a fever in life & death. —

Gonorrhœa. when they break out again favor-
able. Blisters y had healed - turning red - lec-
-cuming painful - or running - very good..

Priapism a ^{lgn.} good - fit in the
prison ships. ~~momentis~~ N

Hemorrhages

Lep common since the general loc of U.S.
- bad in the close of all forces - ^{Lep Dangious} most from
the kidneys & arms ^{than lungs or nose} - not so bad in the be-
- ginning of fever - common in the begin-
ning of influenza. -

Soreness - good. -

Contenance

The Hippocratic bad - what is it? It
is "sharp nose - hollow eyes - fallen temples -
" cold contracted ears - lobes inverted - skin
" of the forehead hard - scathed & dry - whole
" face pale - black - livid - or a lead color."

- Resembling anoxia. - bad.
& from ^{the} sullen look _{is} natural color. bad.



State of the mind

Silent delirium worst - w. laughter-better
than diction - firmness of mind favourable.
Good temper good in the beginning - visita-
ble good in the close - Shows feeling to be
noticed - Asking for things contrary to habits
bad. - Wit, or humor favourable, & t

Breathing -

Alternately quick & slow bad - cold breath
bad - a hollow sound in the breast now &
pitious moan bad - Rattle ~~were~~ fatal.
cold breath bad. Swallowing.

Noise in swallowing bad - also only one
or two Swallows at a time bad -

Resp. Having-favourable. -

In the night or morning good - especially
when refreshing - & a moist skin - gen-
-nally precedes or accompanies crisis.
Appetite.

Return of it - good - especially for Artificial

+ especially of Snuff. Dr. Hess's case, also Col.
Davis for his daughter's music. —

✓ and no wonder - for such is the debili-
ty left in the system when all convulsive
& irregular action is over that many patients
like Gen^o Wolfe expire in the arms of
Victory. You may remember that
I mentioned debility as one of the
3 causes of death in a fever. The fact
is taken notice of by Dr Jackson. I have
seen it a hundred times. It should teach
us to double our diligence in the use of
stimuli about the time of the crisis of
fever) —

Articles of it was coffee & highly seasoned food.
when for unusual food - seldom favourable.
when procured - seldom taken - only

tasted. The return of an old habit, or
of an old chronic pain or disease ~~good~~^{bad}.

The return of sleep & appetite the most
& certain

favourable signs of returning health -

& that has been said on this subject

After all ~~no~~ ^{one} signs to that has
there is a good deal ~~of~~ ⁱⁿ uncertainty in it.
I have seen patients
nearly ^{bad} recover with all the ~~good~~, & die with
symptoms ^{which} have been mentioned.
all the good, - False vision - coldness of the
cadaverous smell -

extremities ~~of the wrists~~ - This was Hippo-

matic fever has deceived me. Comes on
after a paroxysm - ^{I have seen} not only low pulse, but
Absent pulse 36 hours & yet a recovery. A
case of typhus on the 20th day in which
the patient could neither see - hear -
nor swallow - cured by glisters of
Madraca wine 3oz - Spt 3pdd g: 90
every two hours. - Let us learn from
these facts two things. - 1. not to prognosis -

To provide cases, and to predict the
issue of acute diseases whether in life
or death, are equally marks of recklessness.
There is
It is ~~no~~ ^{no} fever without danger, & no danger
in a fever, so great, as not to end in a
mortality. I always avoid, & shun inquiries.
but if forced to give an answer it is al-
ways. — "I have seen persons recover who
were as bad ~~worse~~, & I have seen persons
die who did not appear to be half so bad."

+ I shall conclude our lectures on fevers
by remarking: 1. That there is often a
great increase of fat after a fever. ^{For}
a case of ^{who was naturally corpulent} scrofula, a lady in this city who had
been confined 6 weeks with a low
nervous fever ^{she} who came down stairs
fatter than ^{she} was before her confinement to

itate in gentle Diseases. except we wish to gain a character for sagacity or skill by ~~deceit~~ predicting death in all cases. & ^{ever} ² never to give a patient over in a fever.

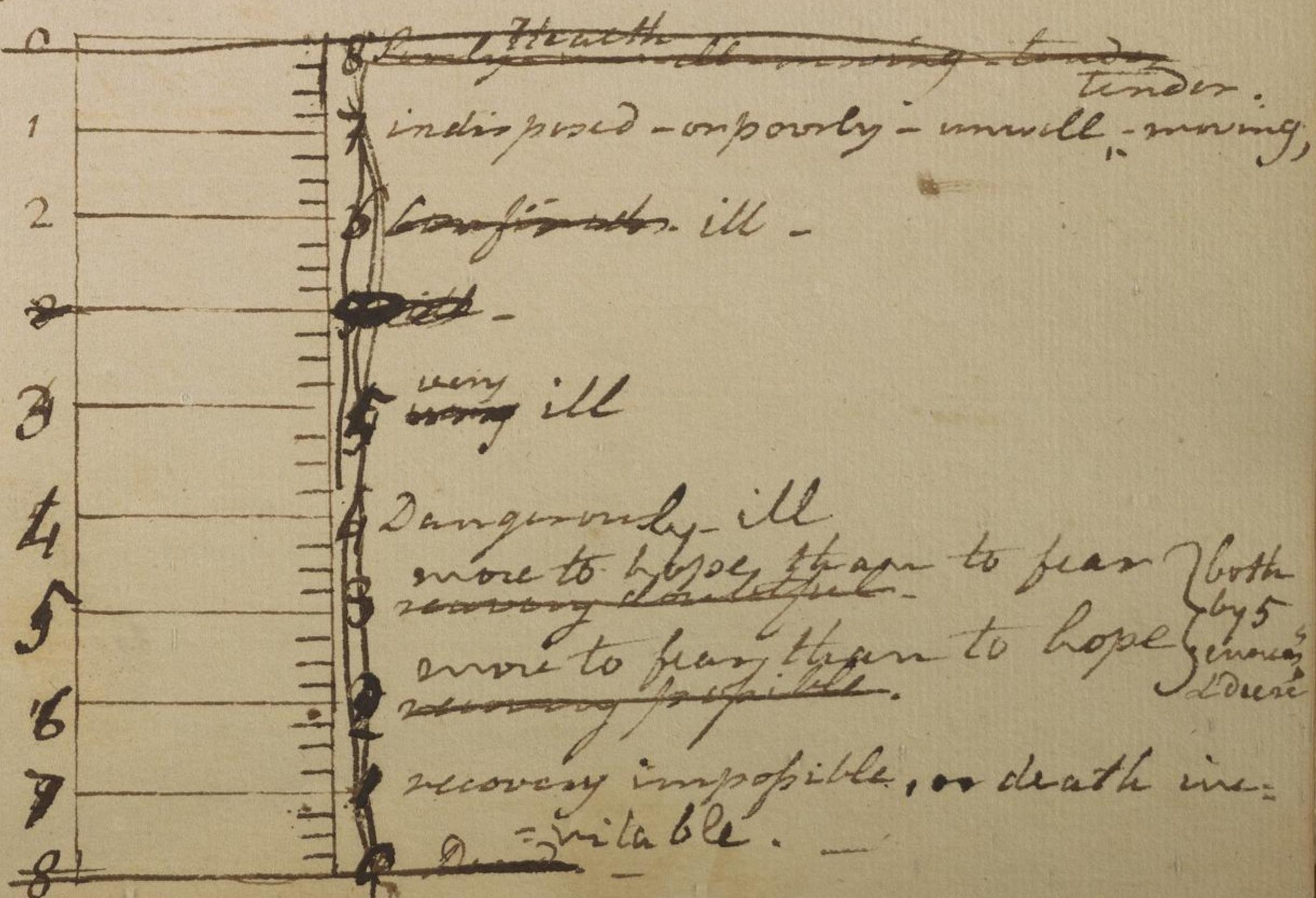
I have often lamented the want of precise terms to designate the ^{different} degrees of indisposition & danger. Different terms to express the same degree in different countries. E.g.: "Unwell" & ~~poorly~~ ^{is} common words to express slight indisposition in Pennsylvania. "poorly" or "mighty poorly" in Maryland & Virginia; "unwell" in New Eng^l: and "bad" in Scotland. The same difference & ambiguity in the use of ~~any~~ other terms to denote higher degrees of indisposition. For this reason I have long wished for a scale ² which should express these degrees with the same certainty & precision as the

her sick room. 2 Persons after fevers often
acquire a fresh stock of health, & get rid
of old chronic diseases. This is a curious
fact in the Animal Economy, and I beg
it may be remembered, for it is of ex-
tensive application. It depends upon
stimuli of aliment, ^{or acting} exercise upon the
the action of Stimuli, ^{or} ^{or} fresh or the
accumulated excitability which I before
observed to succeed the crisis of a fever, con-
tinuing it into more excitement ^{or strength than}
was before natural to the system. ^{in J. Hall} I shall
hereafter mention so many facts of the
same kind as to establish from them.

a new law or a general law in the
System. Even incontinence of Urine of 18 years
standing was suspended by a fever - a fact by
Dr Spence in 2nd vol: of Epidemic book. Report
of an old head Ach by bilious fever. 3 The
body is elongated, or grows long after a fever. This
is obvious in intermittents, & Hydroceph: intermit.

degrees of heat & cold are marked on the scale of the thermometer. — This scale shall express danger only — & not pain. E.g.: A man may be very ill with a Rheumatism or gravel — but in point of danger, his complaint will point at a very low degree of indisposition.

— To remedy this defect of precision, I have suggested the following ~~numbered~~ ^{composed} Scale. It consists of ~~10~~ ¹⁰⁰ degrees. Between each degree 2 fractions.



✓ we come now to local inflamm^{ns} as they are called. They are 5. 1 ^{Diaphanous} membranes - as pleura - peri-tonicum - periosteum - capsular ligament of joints 2 mucous membrane as nose - fauces - larynx - 3 muscular fibre as Rheumatism & gout. 4 cellular membrane - as Phlegmon - & 5 skin as Erysipelas - they all depend on general causes - and are changed into each other. -

✓ Hence the reason why most common & most severe in ^{in Barbados,} Southern states & in minors. Robust people it is true have it, but only after great exertion & not nearly so often as weakly people, with irritable or excitable Arterial systems. - Hillary describes pneumonia & t^h times epidemic in all seasons - when the ^t was never lower than 76° generally after rain & cool days.

+ The pain in the side shows the whole system to be affected - for it most frequently arises from an affection of the intercostal muscles - hence the name of the pain - in inspiration - -

✓ Pneumonitis

If ~~you~~ ^{the} further, we advance, the more
I am satisfied that ~~all~~ ^{diseases} all depend upon a
predisposing debility.

This debility occurs ~~or~~ with incontestable marks in all inflam: fevers, & especially in Pneumonitis. how we find this disorder most frequent in weak habits, and after debilit. diseases: ^{the} causes which induce it ~~by inducing~~
~~great debility~~ are, labor - great exercise ~~up to~~ to the degree
of fatigue ^{and} and excess in eating & drinking -
~~with~~ ^{cause w:} ~~is directly~~ ^{is directly} debilitating
~~the cause which has~~ ~~seems~~ generally
co-operates viz: Cold. The pain we feel from
breathing very cold air is from its debilit. action on the lungs
These causes produce their effects ~~chiefly~~
primarily upon the external surface of
the body. - ~~the~~ I call every part external
~~which~~ is exposed to the action of the external
air. - ~~the~~ of course I include the lungs
& throat. - +

The body being previously debilitated

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✓ I found this formerly. 1 From Pneumonies
occurring only in the Spring, or in a warm
spell of weather in winter. 2 From their
being ~~scarcely~~ ^{Canada -} known in Sweden & Norway, & in
this Country in a uniformly cold winter.

✓ This is proved by the difficulty & ~~danger~~ pain
with which we breath in the open air on
a cold day.

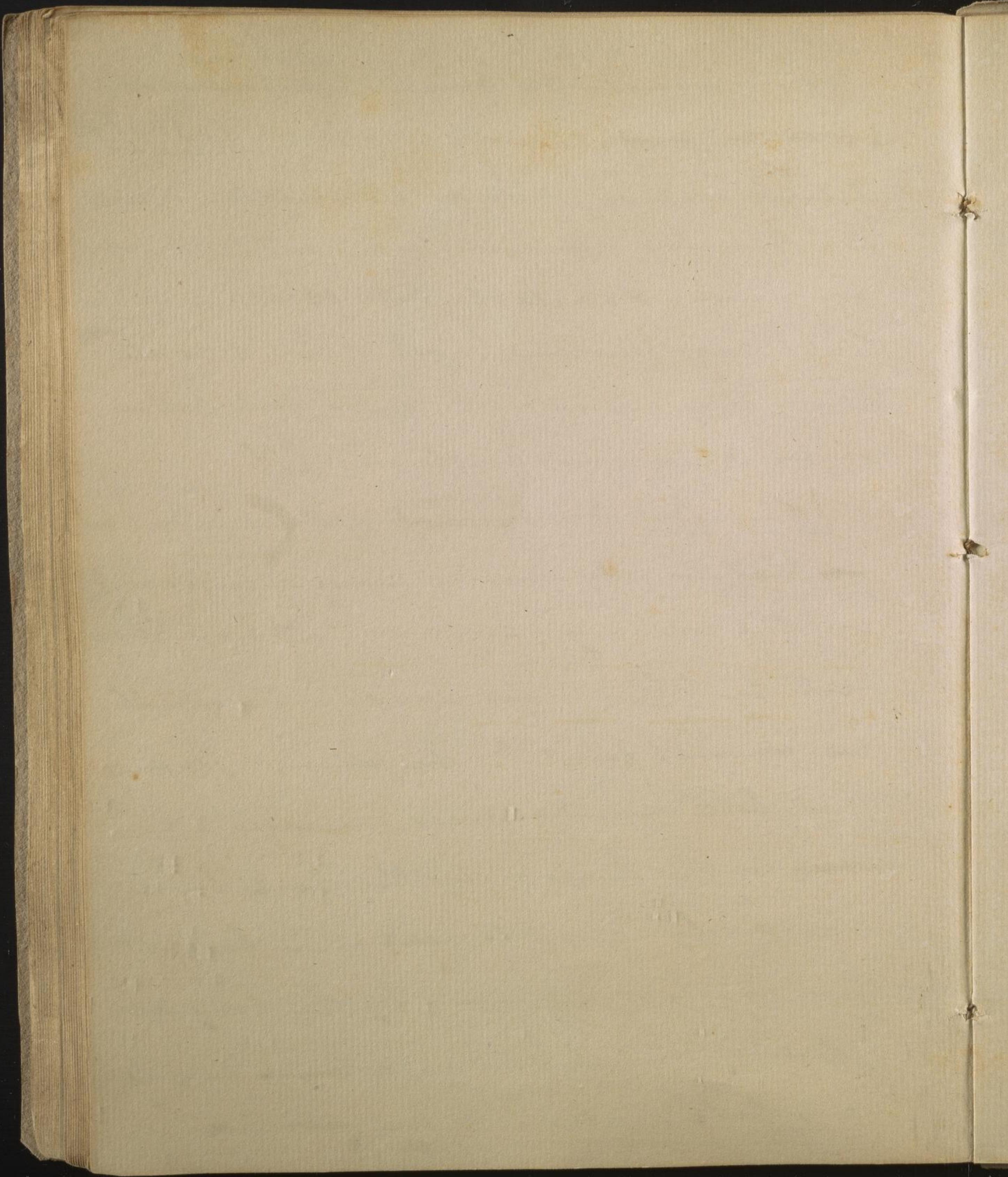
3 From their making their first attack
in a warm room - a warm bed - or
after the body had been heated to ~~in~~ by
violent exercise while it was exposed to
^{the} cold air. From these facts we may learn
to correct a common, but erroneous
phrase viz: catching cold. When we
contract an ^{in this way} ~~for~~ inflam'g fever, it will
be more proper for ~~the~~ next point
to say we ^{on many acc'ts} catch a heat.

29: by Cold ¹²⁵ is bro't on by some exciting cause,
a disease is excited by ~~one of two causes~~.

~~Heat, or cold~~ The most common is Heat.

Cold ^{which} induces debility
Debility always produces excitability. Heat
is a stimulus - and when applied to the body
in a weak & excitable state produces action.
The lungs partake most of this debility -
hence they are soonest excited into action,
or in other words ^{into} inflamm' - ✓

[Thus far ^{Theory} Our business is plain - But is
not heat the only exciting cause of inflam'?'
on the contrary - do we not often see it ex-
cited by Cold - ? yes we do. - You shall
see account for it ? as follows. I premise
that Cold never produces increased action
in the lungs unless they have been
previously exposed to heat. The lungs
then are first debilitated by the long ap-
plication of cold to them perhaps during
a whole winter - a few ~~most~~ warmer



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days occur in ~~the~~ ^{the Spring} winter. The excitability of the lungs is awakened by the heat of these days - but their debility continues the same. A cold day succeeds to these warm days - but the coldness of this day is relative only. To the debilitated & highly excited lungs it is warm, and by its stimulus produces increased action, or inflammation. - To illustrate my meaning let me suppose a body to apparently frozen to death brou't into this room. What remedies shall we use to revive it? - why cold water, ~~or application of common ice~~ - For cold as this ^{water} ~~body~~ ^{it is}, ~~they~~ are warmer than the apparently dead body before us, - and altho' ~~it~~ they would be debilitating to ~~our~~ bodies whose temperature is so much above the temperature of the cold water - ~~ice or~~ ~~ice~~, yet to the frozen body before us whose temperature is below them ~~they are~~ ^{it is} warm, and of course gently stimulating. -

appearance of the

✓ - It is remarkable that the symptoms
~~of~~ ^{feverous} of Pneumony are much influenced by
U.S. - The early use of this remedy in
some cases prevents them altogether - while
in other cases it produces them by relaxing
the vessels of the lungs & thereby favoring
those effusions which produce pain &
cough - It is from the effects of U.S in
the former cases, that I found the
opinion, I formerly delivered that
there is a pure idiopathic inflam'
m' with out topical affection. -

I hope gent: we are now out of the wildern-
es. If the Solution of the cause of inflamⁿ: is
satisfactory - we have passed the pons asinorum,
and our theory ^{of fevers} will stand every difficulty
that it will ^{meet} with hereafter. -

From what has been said - it follows
that Pneumony is a disease of the whole
System - and that the lungs are affected in
a secondary manner only, & that too in
consequence of their being the weakest part
of the widely extended surface of the body.

That this is really the case, I infer from
the symptoms of it - not appearing for sev-
eral hours, & sometimes days after the
inflammⁿ fever is formed, & the patient is
confined to his bed. -

great pains were taken to prove
formerly, a difference between Pneumony &
Pneumonony: now one disease - from
one cause - and it has one seat - & requires
the same remedies. -

v of the system

They are now included in the generic name
of *Humomaria*. - Dr Cullen defines "Aspirin"
"in any part of the breast - difficult re:
-operation - Cough - & fever". - Dr Cullen makes
the following observations on *Humomaria* & *Plasmomyx* -

Unnecessary - I shall ~~only~~ ^{first} mention the variety
is the symptoms - ~~and then~~ ^{in all} the cases ~~divide~~ ^{of Inquiry,}
~~and then~~ and then divide them into 3 species, or states
1 The joiner when in the breast is Oleus e -

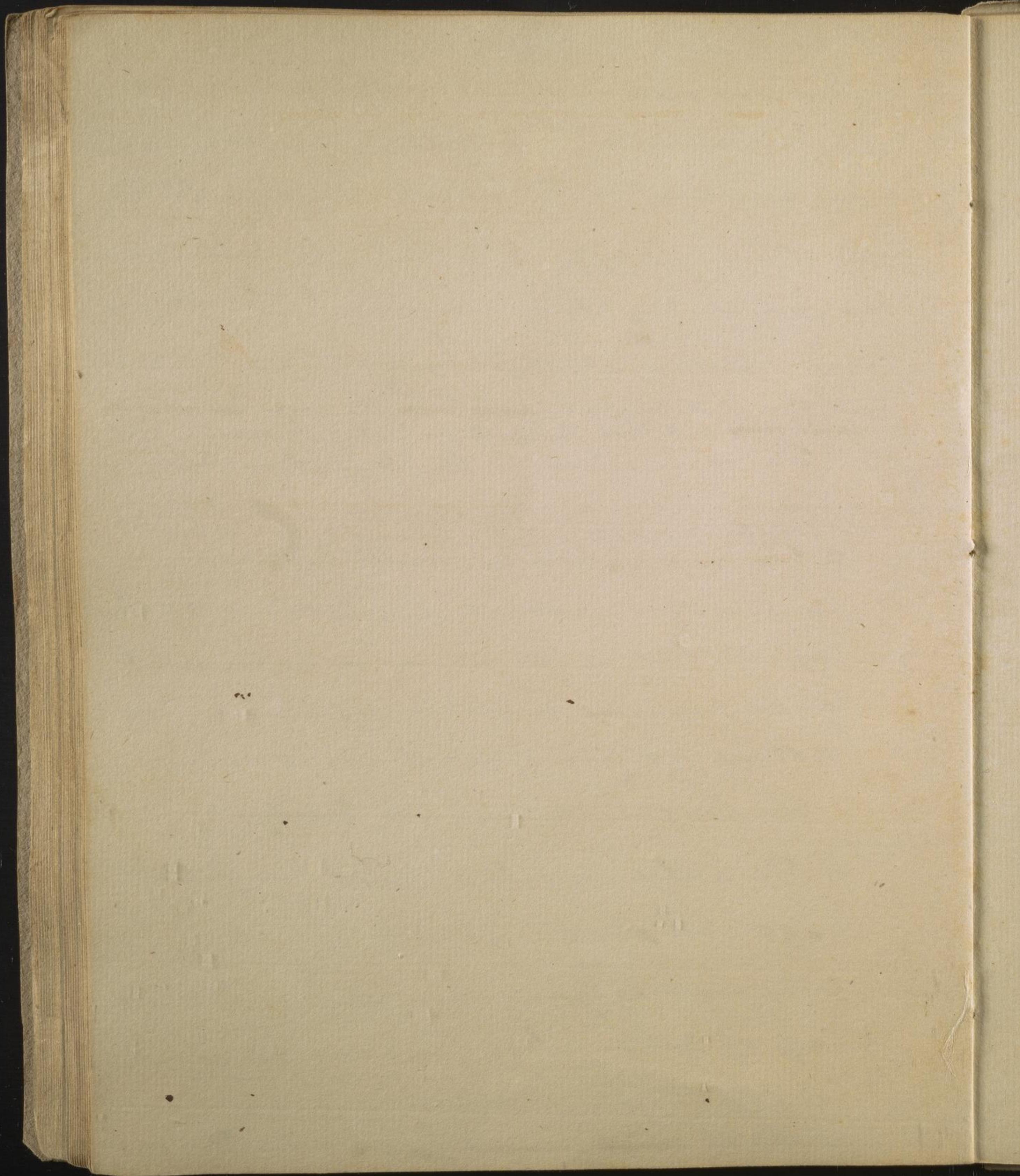
in the sides etc. The breast includes
shoulder & extends to the lowest part of Diaphragm.

2 The respiration is most difficult in inspiration - patient cannot lie - on the affected side - sometimes so he cannot move himself in bed, or if seated in a sitting posture, cannot lie down.

3 The Cough is ~~dry~~ - or bloody.

4 The pulse - is full & hard - or full & soft - or small & soft. -

5 The fever is generally attended with ex-
-cups of action - but there are cases in
which there is a defect, and when symp-
-toms of ~~great~~ ^{of pneumonia} great debility or



typhus nitidus. -

In treating of the cure of ~~The pulmonary affection~~ pneumonia,

I am obliged to divide it into 1 *Pneumonia*
vera. 2 *pneumonia notta*. & 3 *pneumonia*
typhoides - or - attended with *typhus mitior*. -

Pneumonia vera - Symptoms - "Obtuse
pain in the breast - or aches in the side.
- difficult respiration - hard pulse - and
great heat - and ~~violent~~^{painful} cough
plethora - moist - or bloody expectoration"

The Remedies are - all those which were
formerly mentioned for inflamm² fevers
in the degree formerly mentioned.
except old. I shall briefly repeat them.

1 copious Bleeding. Some Drw 140 Grams
& over 104 in 4 days in Col Hartley
in all from one patient in five days.

Have frequently bled 6 and 7 - and twice
12. 14 times in the ordinary duration of
the disease & always with success. Dr.
Cullen prefers it on the affected side. It
may be used on the 5th or even 7th or

+ Among other advantages of copious
bleeding - it ~~soon~~ terminates the disease
without cough or expectoration, and
effectually prevents the foundation being
laid for pulmonary consumption. -

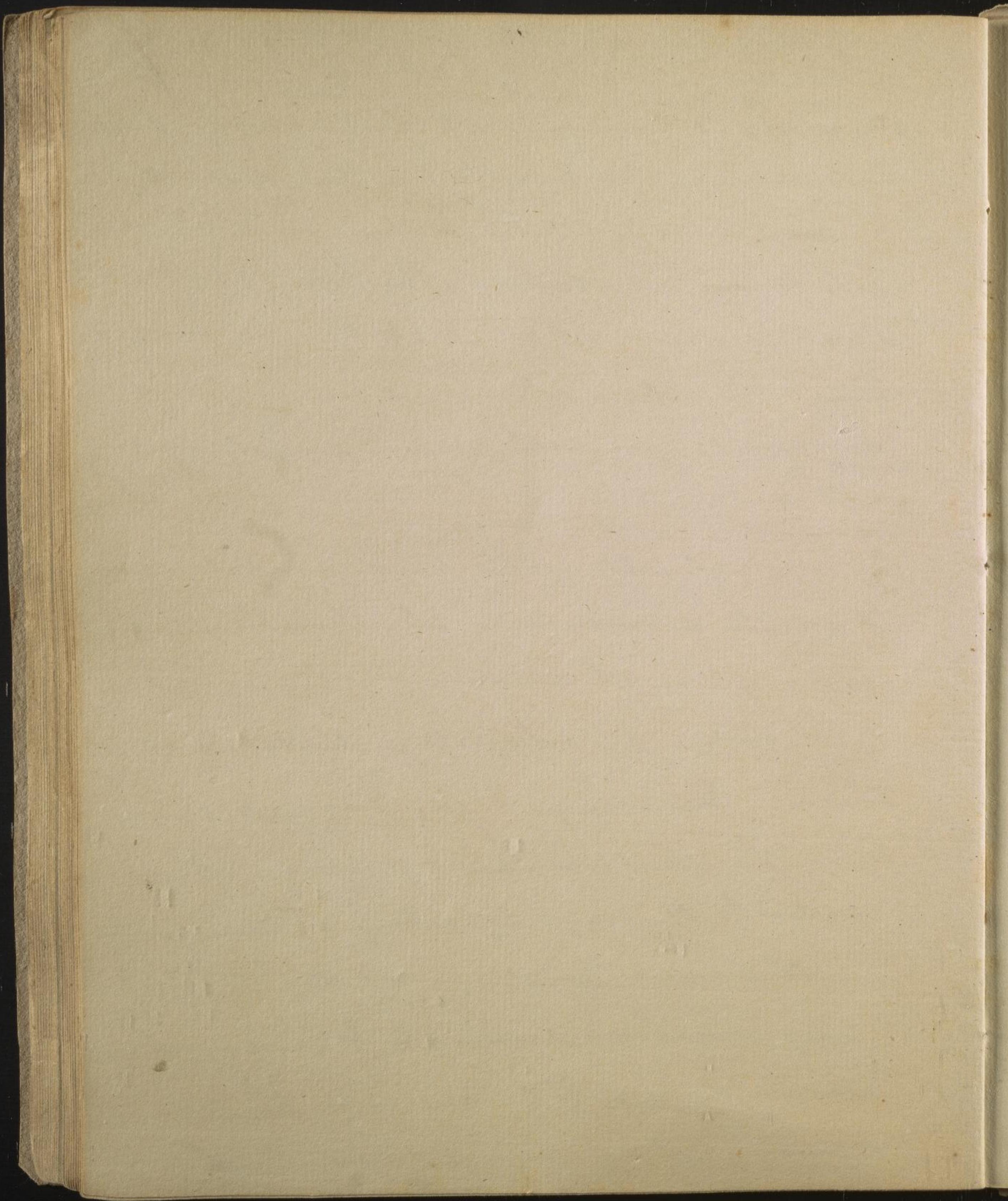
won to the 14th 130 & no sign of suppura-
a later day if hard pulse attends & I have had
-tion. It does not check exfoliation.
Occasion to lament not bleeding &c - but

never - never too much in this disease. -

In ~~the~~ ^{young} alarming cases, throw aside all re-
-gard to ^{your own} reputation. The life of ^{the} patient
should be your first object - & tho' you may
now & then lose both - yet in the course of
your lives, you will reap the fruits of your
skill and integrity. - (Dr. Cullen's
2 eminent purges and Clysters.

3 neutral salts with Antimonials so as
to excrete a mucus - also Sassafras
root - made pleasant with liquorice. -

4 Blisters. In what stage shall we apply
them? In every stage. Immediately
after V. - they are safe & proper - when
applied to the part affected. - Stimulat
fuble during the exaps of action to be felt.
- They moreover evacuate & thereby less
tension - pain - & action. - In the case, if
defeat of action occurs, they gently

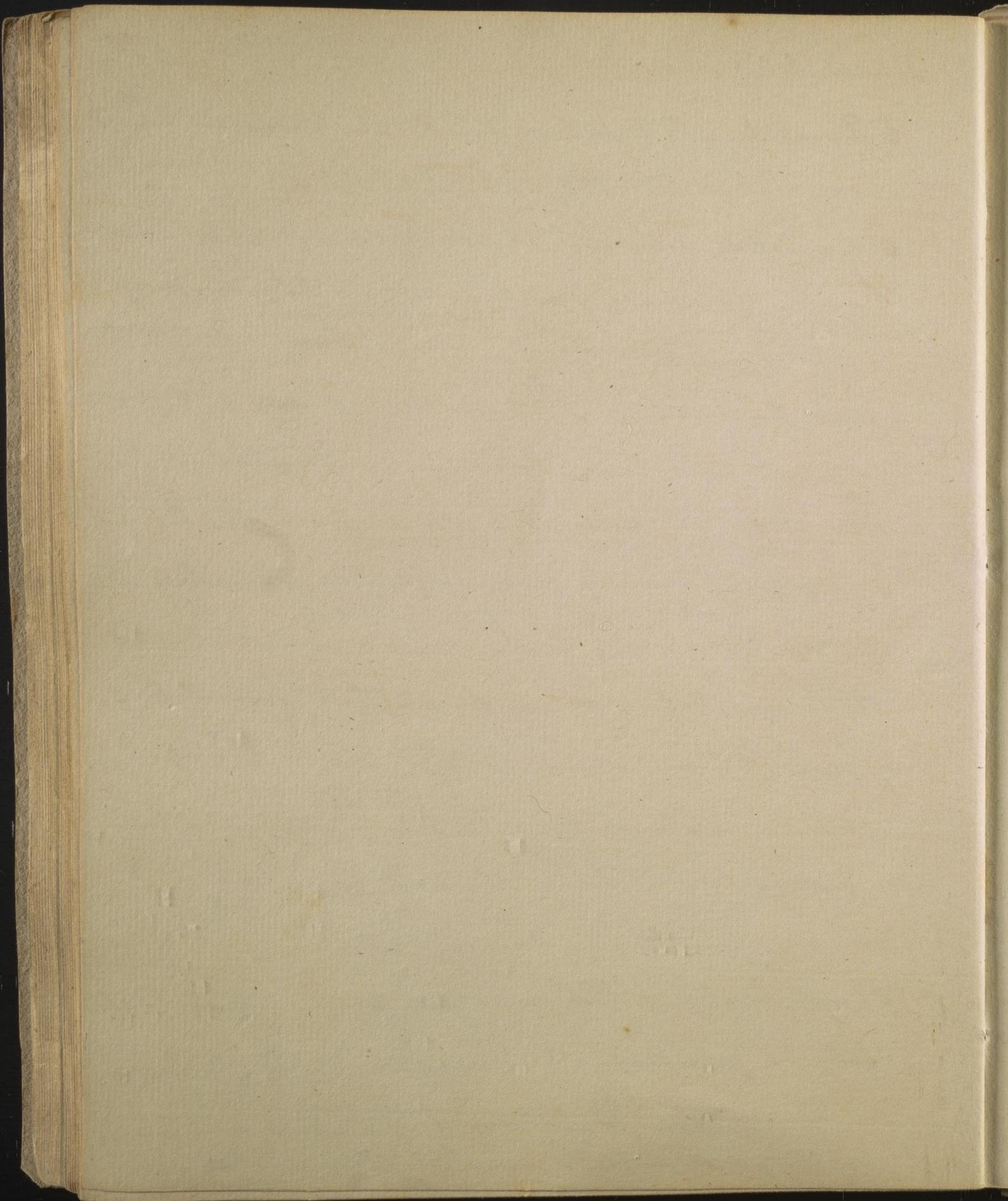


stimulate & excite it.

5 Demulcents Drinks - such as flaxseed - and
bent tea & Barley water with figs or raisins.

6 moist & warm vapor inhaled into the
lungs - from simple water. All impreg-
- except Vining unupay. ~~& often hurtful.~~
- nations ~~hurtful~~. - This is ~~far~~ most pro-
- per about the 5th day when ~~the~~ opposition
is great and expectoration difficult. This
Vapor by its warmth stimulates the lungs
& causes them to discharge the matted ^{ch.} w:

^{This matter is called Serum.}
oppes them. - [But how do we reconcile
this, with the explanation formerly gi-
- ven of the action of cold on the lungs? If
cold is a stimulus to the lungs - why
not employ it here instead of heat? I
answer its stimulus is confined to one
stage only of the disease viz, when deli-
- city is greatest - i.e. before action is begun
in the lungs, & when the lungs are highly
impregnated, [if I may be allowed the ex-
- pression]



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with excitability. In the present stage when warmth is indicated, the excitability is nearly ^{so that} removed from the lungs, ~~and~~ the relative stimulus of cold ^{their} falls below the sensibility of the skin and instead of exciting, would only act as an indirect stimulus, & thereby increase their debility. — They are now in the ~~the~~ same state that the system is in when an inflam^y, or yellow fever ends in typhus — and hence the necessity of a change of the medicine required to relieve them] For the same reason that warm vapor is proper to open & discharge the breast,

1 Volatile Alhali is highly proper to promote expectoration by stimulating & exerting the lungs. ^{g^r v an ghr} Syrup of horseradish may be given to answer the same intention. Now made. — from Dr. Cullen.

✓ except it be before expectation is
come on, but for the most part ~~the most~~
part the -

Are opiates proper in this species? By no means in the beginning - But in the progress of the disease - when ^{the} Cough becomes very troublesome especially ^{at night}, by which means the body is exposed by rising, & turning in bed to fresh cold, & to the lungs to fresh irritation from coughing.

Is Cold air proper in the beginning of this disorder? no - and for not only ~~because~~ it is sometimes the exciting cause in the body that ~~leads~~ ^{leads} to it, but because the inflammation in the lungs even in the beginning is of the ~~arthritic~~ kind - it connected with debility, altho' in every other part of the body it is of the ~~other~~ kind. Pneumony - we see them ^{frequently} it depends upon mixed action - Except in every part of the arterial system - ~~but~~ except the lungs. For the same reason that cold shd. be avoided in the ^{great} beginning, heat shd. be avoided likewise. It is stimulating

✓ I confine this only to Pneumony. In
that Inflammⁿ of the lungs which occurs
in Measles, and the small pox a much
colder temperature of air may be applied
to the lungs with Safety & Advantage, as
in these two diseases there is no predisposing debility.

+ This disease is apt to recur. ~~Wth Sunday of January~~
~~and of 22th fit - & won't man 28 times - alive~~
at 67 but phthisical - fits violent or obstinate
occurring in spring or fall - he had good health in
the intervals. —

‡ Dr. Grier says he found the pulse in
some cases imperceptible in Pneumony,
but that it rose with affection.

produce 134

it tends to ~~cause~~ ^{indirect} debility - when moderate, it removes it. It ^{never} exceed 60;

Sepulture Among all the means of taking down the tone of the system, formerly mentioned, none - of more consequence than setting up. The heat of the bed increases the action of the arterial system. In setting up a caution - before the fire +

Sometimes Debility follows copious V. here Windle

Pneumonia notaria

"Pain in the breast, or side - difficult in: - spiration - patient can not lie on either or only on one side; - or cannot lie down at all - no Cough - pulse sometimes hard & more frequently soft & full, accom-
panied with pyrexia." - The last lymphstrom viz: pyrexia distinguishes it from Asthma.

Its predisposing cause is ~~effuse~~ [#] defit

~~of~~ ^{lethargy} in the lungs from effusion of blood, or serum in the lungs. This is fully ~~its~~ verified not only by its predis-
posing, but & remote causes, but by the

Sometimes very sify - especially After the measles,
but no relief from it. How shall we reconcile
V.S. with the debility ~~to~~ & defect of nutrition ^{to}
occur in this species? - ~~to~~ easily. 1 Defect in
partial - in every other part of the system,
there is excess - & even in the lungs, excess
in the beginning. 2 ~~The solids increase~~ ^{option between} Solids &
fluids destroyed. The fluids in excess - the
solids debilitated - V.S. restores the natural
ratio, & restores equable circulation.

numerous dissections of Morgagni. —

Its predisposing causes are whatever debilitates the system - long application - or alternate application of heat & cold - intemperance - gout - intermitting - or nervous fevers - measles - & sometimes smallpox.

Its exciting causes ~~heat & cold~~ ^{the same as Vira.} —

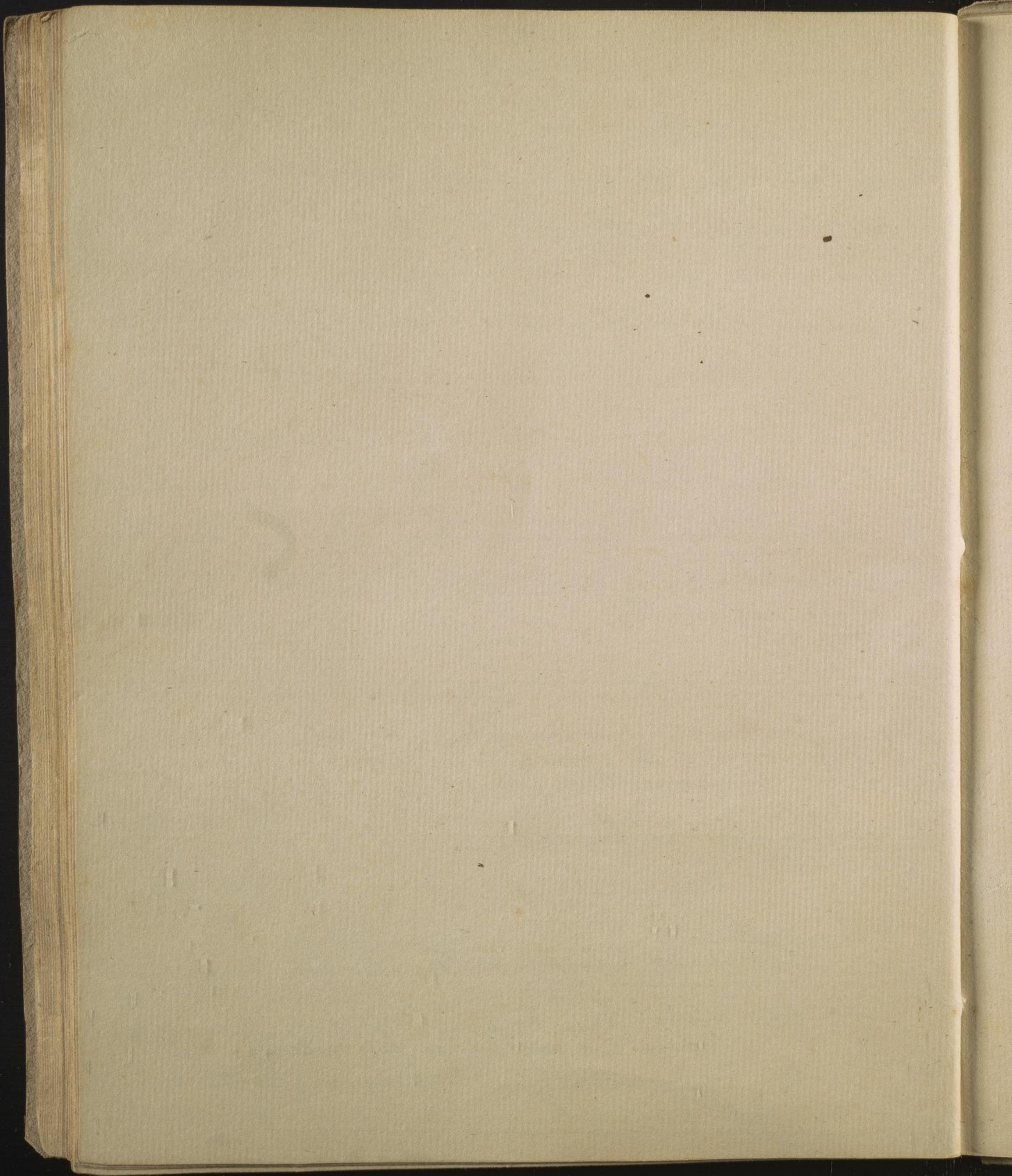
It differs from the Vira in attacking less robust habits, and being accompanied with less inflammatory action. Old people often die with it. There is moreover in this species more frequently ^{or consumptive} effusion of blood, - in the former ^{viz: Vira} of serum. It attacks suddenly, & oftentimes at night.

From the suddenness with which it attacks & the same of its cause - viz: effusion of blood or serum I have taken the liberty to call it the Apoplexy of the lungs.

Cure

1 Copious Bleeding. Twice in my own case near $344\frac{1}{2}$ in Dr. Helmont's $3xxvi$ here we act as in apoplexy. $3xxvii$ in 24 hours. Blood dense & dark red.

2 Blisters to the side or breast.



3 warm Vapor res? into the lungs. -

4 sudorium.

5 Vol. Alhagi. -

6 Stimulating drinks - Mustard whey.

7 Opium - I have given in & taken it immediately after U.S. with advantage. -

Cold air to be avoided. - Demulcents & down mercury - goes off without a cough.

Pneumonia typhodes. -

" Pain - so in the sides or breast - difficult respiration - hoarse cough - sometimes hasty expect? - sometimes neither - pulse small - a little hard - but soon soft and weak - accoups? with fever? -

This its proximate cause is small sleep, but great defect of action. supposed to depend on ^{humid or} Contagion or marsh effluvia.

It is possible it ~~do~~ is accompanied ^{the} in the fall. The bilious pleurisy of the Southern states, is this disease. - Often

V It generally comes on with a Vomiting.
Sometimes green matter is discharged,
and in the close highly fetid bilious stools.
Sometimes
It ~~often~~ ends in a tedious typhus.
I have seldom seen it a pleurisy come on
with Vomiting & was not acute - dangerous
or fatal. -

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attended wth vomiting & terminates with
hicups on the 3rd or 4th day. — Dr Lee
died with it. — It occurs in the Spring when
no calculation has taken place. I have
seen it twice in the Spring. Treelman
describes it likewise in Spring & winter.

— It is sometimes accompani^d with an exi-
-spelation or milky eruptions. They
- have describes pimples ab^t the shoul-
- ders with it. — Petechiae have likewise
in some cases attended it. It is very com-
mon in Sweden & Russia. also in Southern States.
like the last it gives chiefly debi-
- litated habits, especially — by intermitting
fever. Blood drawn ~~caused~~ with very dif-
- ferent from the two last — It is covered
with a thin liquid pellicle, which adheres
to the sides of the ~~blow~~ bowl. Below it
is a humor, like molasses which ~~flows~~
upon moving the bowl, but which is
confined by the pellicle of inflam-

✓ Dr Chalmer's forbids V.S. in all autumnal pneumoniae - & cures them by sweating. But these are diff^r from the Typhodes, - they are the inform^r fever, with inflam^r symptoms. Dr China who has practised physic near 50 years in Somerset County Princeps Ann declares that he never saw a true pleurisy - all Typhodes. Sometimes after the blood has ~~been~~ appeared dissolved, such symptoms occur as to indicate V.S. again. This done in 200 mil^r of maryland - & his blood very visy. — State of the system th^r govern.

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moss, which covers it, by adhering to the
bowl. —

It is a dangerous disorder & requires both
skill & vigilance.

Arre.

1 ~~testhodin~~ to Bleeding ^{now} or proper to
begin it? The disease generally comes on
with so many symptoms of Sthenic infl.
that it is sometimes not known till blood has been
drawn. The appearance of the blood shd.
deter from a 2nd bleeding & the prevalence
of it in a neighbouring should forbid it
altogether, Unless hardness ~~be~~ considerable in
the pulse & the pain & difficulty of bre-
athing great - Delusion &
2 evanescents - especially in the autumn: 3 Blisters.
4 Stimulants. (a) wine whey. (b) Syrup-
-taria. (c) Vol. Ahr. & (d) Opium.

Moore after partial & cold Sweats had come on.
Often given in th Sweats in Delaware & Maryland
in this disease. ~~in~~ gave it twice this year 1792-3
in in Hosier's & mrs Wright's cases.

V Three termination of topical inflamⁿ:—
resolution - suppuration - & gangrene.

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Danger to be apprehended
The termination in all the 3 species
is from the violence of fever - difficulty of
breathing - partial sweats - dryness of cough in
the Vera - Shifting of the pain & delirium.
The turgescence & redness of the face - lead
most common in the nothern - this &
the typhodes are most dangerous. V

the Pneumony & particularly
sometimes ~~has~~ the Vera terminates in
suppuration producing
Abscess or bronchia, or Empyema. The first in
the lungs - the 2nd between the lungs & pleura
in the cavity of the thorax. - generally from a rupture.
The signs of them are - "no remission before the
14th day - or signs of resolution with a dry expectoration
expectoration, - difficulty of lying in a horizontal
position, or on both sides, - shivering, or chilly
fits - the pulse becomes quicker, - softer, - & some-
times fuller, - the pain ceases - but cough
& dyspnoea increase with fever or heat
every night". These marks from D'Ullan. all
confirmed by my own Observations. To this
I can add swelling in one leg or thigh. London 13^o

Thurs Gent: have I delivered
you my theory of fever and
a method of treating it in
all its different states founded
upon that theory. Some of
you have been told that
this theory is to be found in
Hesiar's medical histories
& reflections, & in one of the
ancient Physicians. I have
carefully searched Hesiar
and find ~~the~~ only two sentences
that could have ~~been~~ ^{been} intended
to so as to ~~mean~~ ^{apply} to the
subject in question. In treat-
ing of the dilatation of the
heart, he says "that in

new understandings, we expect to send
you a copy of our proceedings by the first
opportunity.

We submit this to your consideration
petitions & demands from
whither & a representation of all the friends
of the Africans in or anti-slavery
- how would now a house more bright
- with ~~good~~ government in government and
also return of the slaves back than the
single individuals and

also distinctions of the slaves made than the
peculiarities and
individuals as
individuals of single, n single, n
solitary exhibitions of
have written to had with your power =

"irritable habits, an
irregularity of in the
circulation is produced
by fever". But is this
irregularity in the action
of the action of muscular
fibres of the Arteries, or
is it a convulsion ^{and}
- legous in every respect
to a convulsion in the
nervous system? The
2nd passage is as follows
"many phenomena
in the symptoms have
been point out a
Spasmodic affection
or disordered action of the
extreme blood vessels

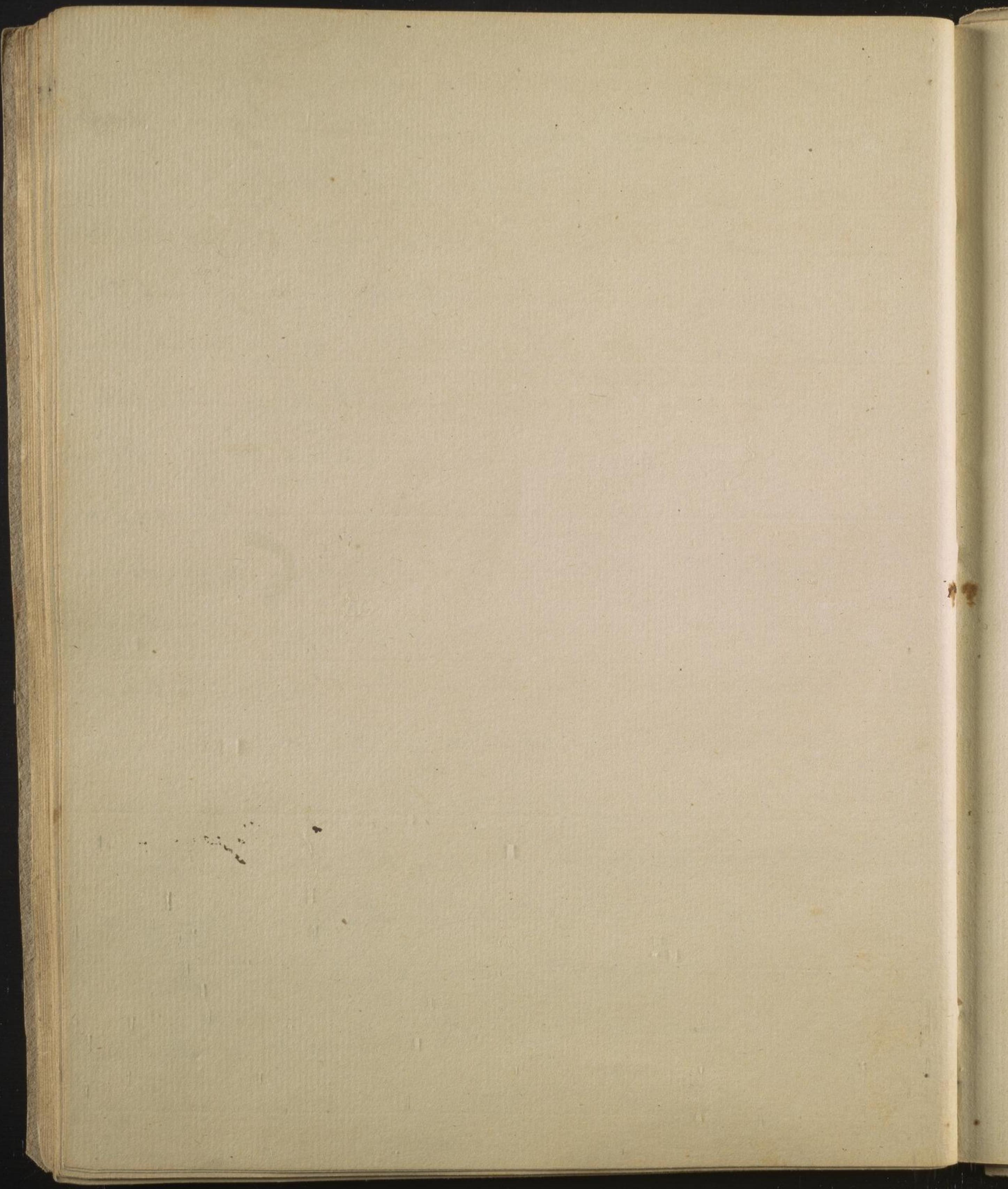
as the real cause of fever.¹¹

Is this a conviction of the fibres of the whole arterial system? By no means; it is D'Fuller's proximate cause of fever in other words.

I have not read ~~all~~ but few of the ancient ^{except} ~~authors~~ besides Hippocrates & Celsius, but have consulted them often, & have carefully examined ~~the~~ ^{all} history of their opinions in the histories of medicine, & have found no one idea, or word that would have suggested the theory of fever I have delivered. In spite of the ^{that} inscription I have therefore I believe to be as false in the latter as I have found it to be in the former quotation.

+ In Vol. 11th of medical commentaries
cases are related of tubercles being
found in the lungs - when no cough
had preceded. —

It is seldom or perhaps never possible to check
 a tendency to Abscess, when completely began. ~~It~~
 It breaks of itself sometimes, & patients recover
 when not of consumptive habits, or when not
 debilitated by its long duration. Marignac's -
 Cap^t Lawrence & Dr Franklin's - & Jos: Montgomery's
 cases. - ^{The matter is} generally accompanied by a bad smell.
 Van Swieten's directions for breaking ~~the~~ it, - I have
 not tried them. Much often continues for
 months or years without breaking, & ends in
 death ~~or~~ by destroying the lungs. Sometimes
 produces death in its rupture, as in Phillips'
 boy. Sometimes occurs without cough as
 in Phillips boy & miss Lovley. She ~~he~~ was
 seized th w: pain in her side &c. I bled her frequently
 & cured her. It returned - She was afraid of
 Dr S. & sent for another physician - He hu-
 - morred her & still the effusion ⁱⁿ ended an
 Absc^p - from this time no cough, nor
 even quick pulse, till a few weeks



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complained of great pain in her lower limbs & before death - ~~she~~ could lie only on one side. From this symptom only, & from the preceding knowledge I had - of her constitution & disease I ventured to declare she had an abscess in her lungs. She died, & I was called upon to open her. I wished to avoid it - but it was impossible - & I found one side of the lungs sound - But ^{the} side on which the pain had been seated, ~~was~~ had a sack which cont? ~~di~~ of matter which had consumed all that side of the lungs.

Hydrothorax - deprecated by D^r Brown, to deter from copious Vol. - He probably never saw an American pneumonia.

Empyema - cured by Operation -
in Russia -
a person cured by a wound in a Duel, &
Dr Hunter's idea of a puncture into the lungs in an abscess of the lungs. -

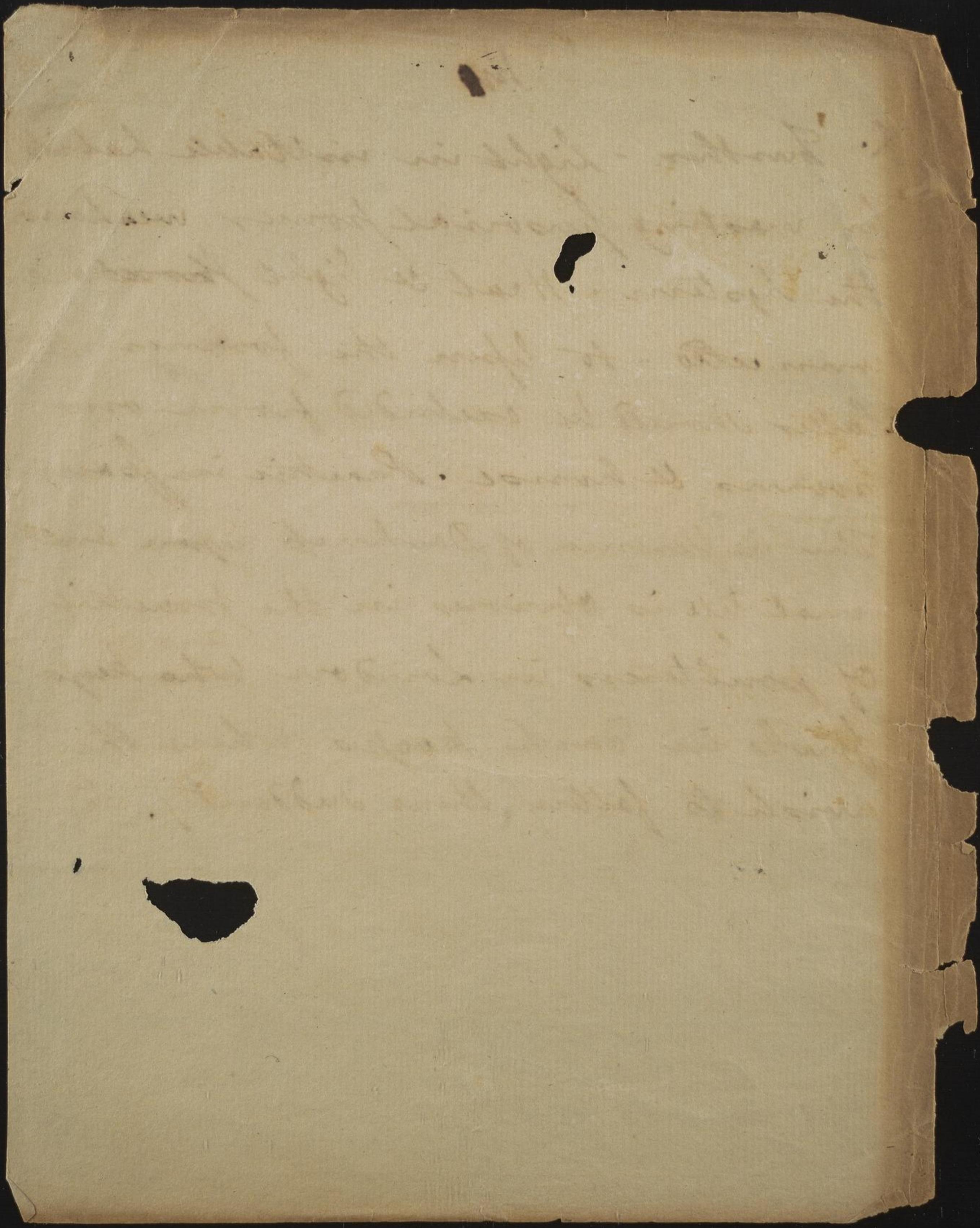
X. Further - Light in irritable habits
by wasting nervous power weakens
the system, ~~but~~ but light ~~for~~ ~~and~~ are
connected - to lessen the former, the
latter should be excluded from our

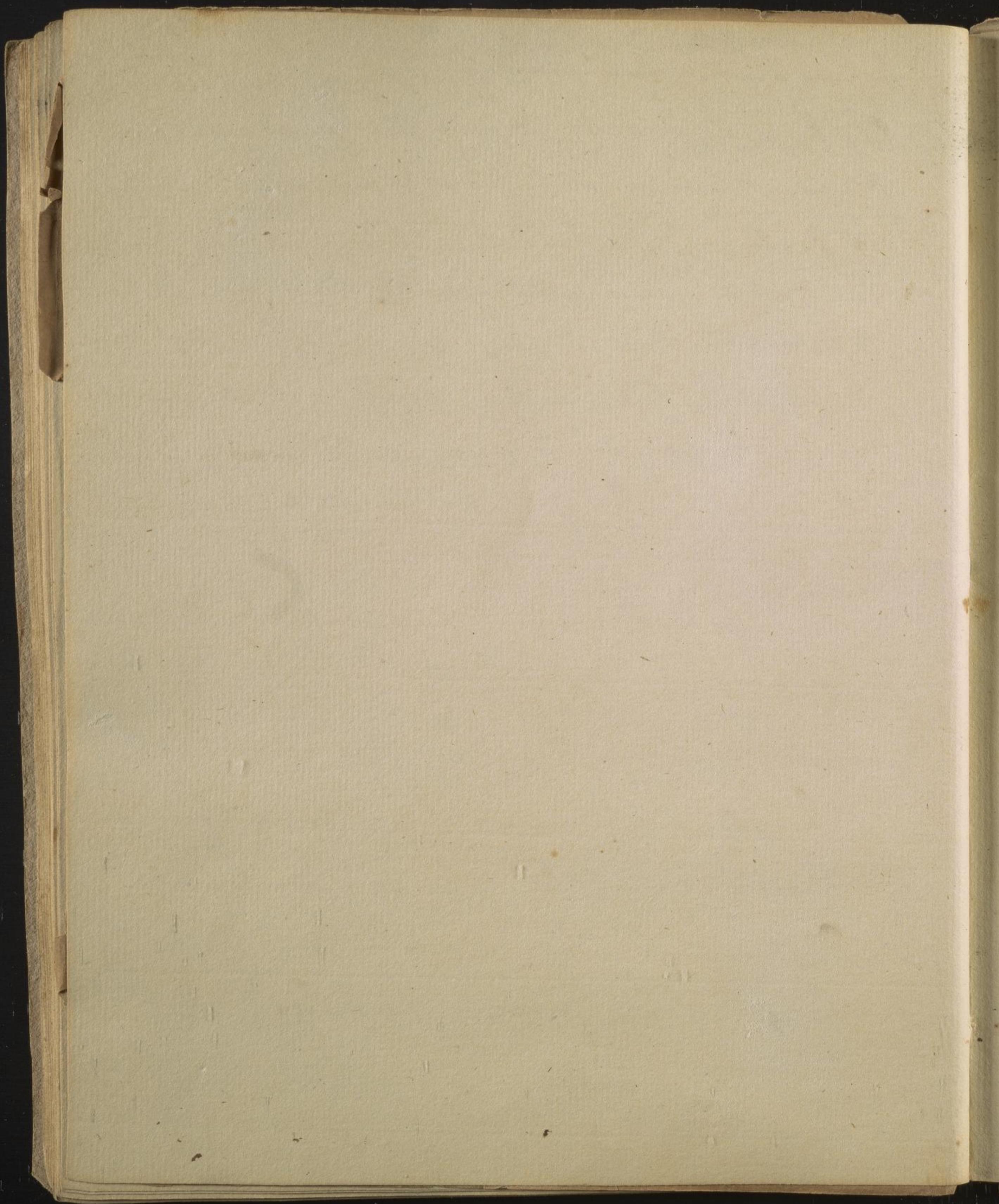
rooms & houses. Practice in sparing

~~the~~ ~~disposed to topulogy.~~

This influence of Darkness upon ani-
mal life is obvious in the practice
of poultriers in London ^{always} who keep
fowls in dark coops where they
wish to fatten them suddenly. The

exclusion of light lessens the ~~consumption~~
of excitability, and favours the growth
of the animal. = p: 141





or cold.

Catarrh - called also Influenza -
 & increased
 " a preternatural exertion from the nose -
 fauces & Bronchii accompt with cough - or sneezing
 & fever".

Its proximate cause is excess of action
 in the Sepals of the nose - fauces, & bronchii
 from the ^{absolute} stimulus of heat, or the ^{relative} ~~selection~~
~~stimulus of cold~~, or from Contagion.

Its predisposing causes are the same as
 pneumonia - but in a greater degree. The
 Indians have pneumonia, but never Catarrh
 from cold heat or cold. The more the system is
 debilitated the more disposed it is to receive this
 disorder from the changes in the air.

The most frequent source of Catarrh ^{or universal} is
 La Contagion. Books of medicine abound with
 histories of this disease being epidemic in Europe
 from the year 1323 to the year 1784. It is to
 be lamented that we have no records of its
 visits to America. I have only been able
 to find out that it was epidemic here in
 1733. 1749. 1761, 1771-2 - and 1789. - I

✓ see old Epidemic book.

✓ Strange! Civilians say that in the state of nature "the sight of a man, ~~was~~ ^{is} the signal of battle". - Here we see even in society - the interview of strangers is the signal of disease. - The natural & moral world here both declare the truth of the words of the poet that "the greatest foe to man - is man".

Dryung.

perfectly remembers it in 1761. & 1771-2. Its appearance in America is taken notice in ^{by} Dr Gilchrist, - it appeared the year afterwards in Britain & in many other parts of Europe. - It is the most universal epidemic ^{to which} the human body is exposed - probably from little danger attending it, it is less avoided.

What or from whence is the origin of this contagion? - fact from Dr Hilda. - Is it produced in this manner by the sleep of strangers in different countries? Dr Blane's facts upon this subject are curious. Fevers were often excited by mixing even healthy crews. The fevers in the American army in 1776 probably from this cause. not so in 1775 when they were composed only of men of one country at Cambridge. Different of diet, & manners may give such a difference of perspiration & breath as to produce a stimulus suff. to excite fever or Catarrh. Breath of the

V and 2nd: If it was in the air why does
not a whole city or country take it at
once - it generally requires 6 weeks to
pass thro a large town. It is taken in
inspiration by the breath.

Greenlanders who live on whale oil so offensive that strangers are driven from their Society by them, especially from their Churches where these matters are most confid.

It has been supposed to be generated by a peculiar Constitution of the Air. But this is absurd - for it appears in ~~all~~ every season & every kind of weather ~~the~~ 1679 it was preceded by frost weather in London. This appears from the histories of the disease by Sydenham - Threlkell - Hillary & Rutton & from some facts preserved of it in this country. Read history of it in 1771-2. & compare it with the mild - dry & agreeable weather which preceded the Catarrh in 1789.

I refer you to Dr Cullen for general history. I

shall give history of it in Philad: in 1789.

The ~~weather in Sept & Oct~~ ^{latter end of Aug¹ was} marked with several cool days. & on the 1st at 66 - and fires became agreeable. The month of

Very many complained of great itching in the
eye ^{tids} ~~beds~~ - in some they were swelled - ⁱⁿ and
in most others there was ~~swelling~~ ^{Opthalmia} - and
in ^{many} ~~all~~ an effusion of water from the eyes.

In many it came on with sore throat & hoarseness,
which continued in some instances thro' the
whole disease.

145 no rain for 6 weeks.

Sept was dry - cool & pleasant; in the beginning of Oct & this disease was brought from New York by the delegates & members of the Episcopal Convention to this city from New York. How it came there I don't yet know. Its ^{general} symptoms were - palpitation - chills & fever. - In the head

acute pain especially in the eyeballs - and between them. Abscusses in three cases in the frontal sinus discharged thro' the nose. -

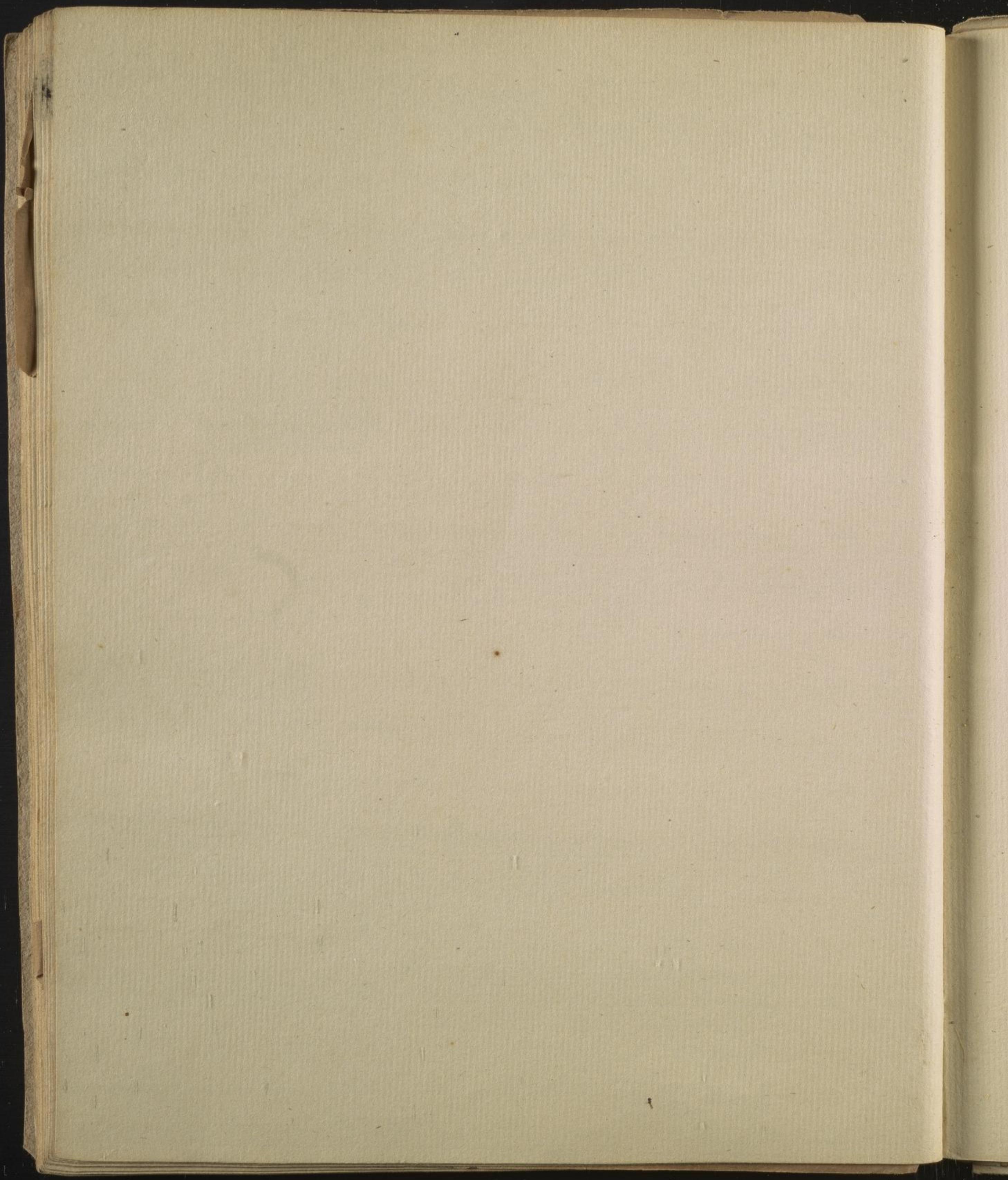
Great pain in ^{the inside of} one or both ears - & discharge of ^{Informed} mullings behind the ears. - & several abscesses from them. - sneezing 50

times a day & running from the nose so copious as to inflame the nose & upper lips into ^{running -} such a manner as to induce ~~eff~~ sores & scabs in many people. In some the nose

dropped blood - in others discharged streams of it to the quantity of 320 in one case. In most obstructed, so as under

breathing thro' it difficult.

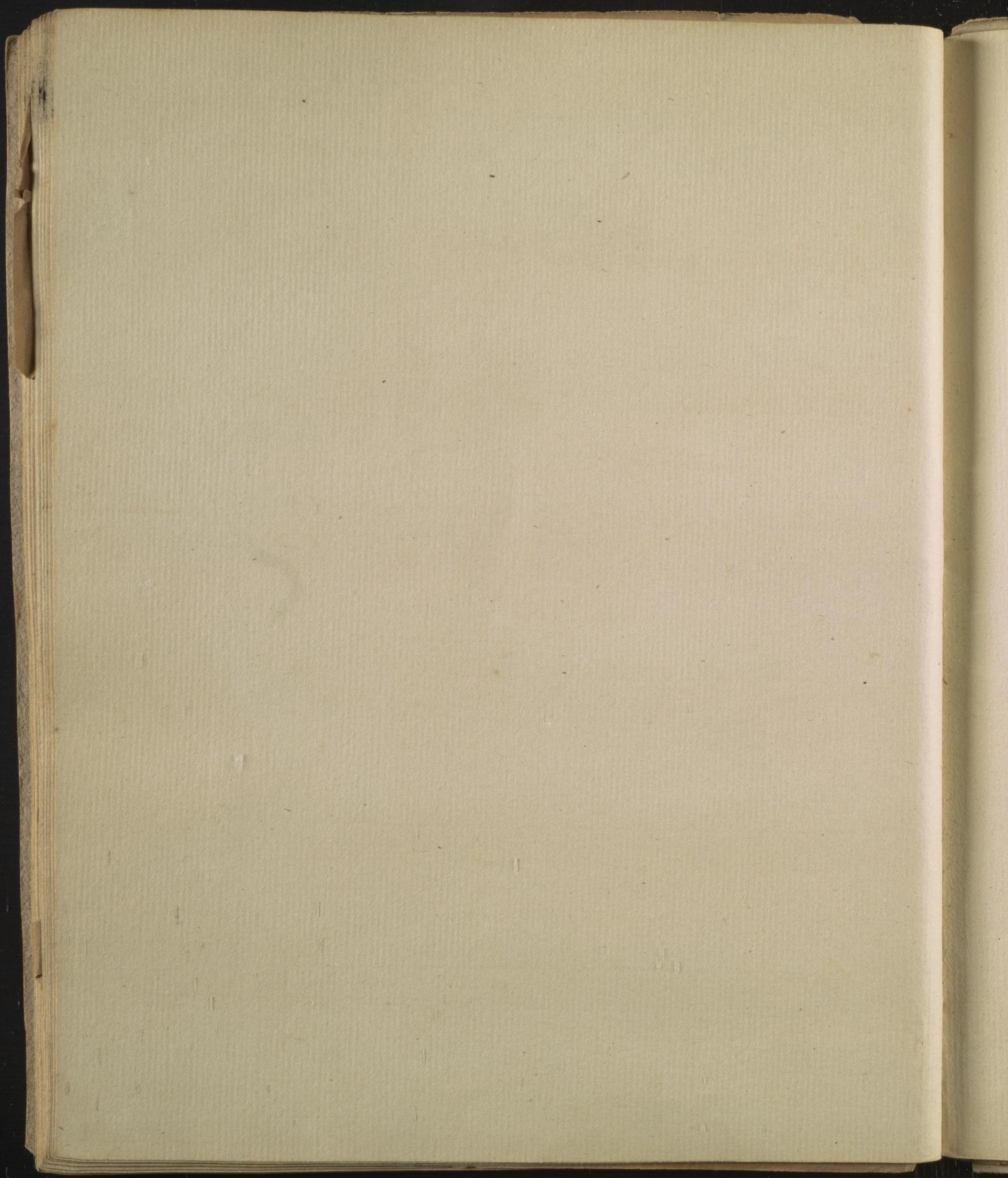
In some a defect of taste - in others a bad taste which cont'd thro' the whole disease. In some a want of appetite - in others it was natural. In some a lump was felt in the mouth



as if it had been inflamed by holding pepper in it. Some had swollen jaws, & many comp^d of the tooth aches. I saw one case attended th w: coma.

In the Breast. many complained of ^{some} Dyspnea - ^{some} of pains in the sides and breast - a cough was universal - sometimes it alternated with the affections of the head before described - sometimes it preceded - & sometimes followed them. This cough was painful - & in some instances convulsive, like the Chincough. One or two died with it. many spit blood with it. I saw several in whom the disease seemed to affect the trachea chiefly. In these there was great difficulty of breathing - & in ^{one} case ~~some~~ aphonia. I heard of one case in which it produced Cynanche trachealis. The fatal cases were generally attended with pneumonia & rheum.

The Stomach was in some instances affected with nausea - & vomiting, but this was far from being an universal symptom. -



I met with four cases in which the disease fell upon the bowels & went off with a diarrhoea. In general they were evulsive or regular.

The limbs were affected with such acute pain as to ^{be} mistaken for the Rheumatism or break bone fever. The pains were most severe in the back, & thighs.

Profuse sweats appeared in many over ^{out} the whole body in the beginning, but without giving any relief. I saw it ^{terminate} in milky excretion in one case, & heard of 3 similar ones. The pulse was ~~now~~ tense & quick, but seldom full, in many beat for a great ^{while} majority it was weak & soft. -

The urine as in all fevers.

The fever had evident remissions. It seldom continued severe above 3, or 4 days. But the cough & many other troublesome symptoms often continued two or three weeks.

In a few this fever ran on to a tedious & dangerous typhus.

In several cases it was comp'd.

many ^{women} ~~Calentions~~ suffered abortions.
~~happened among them~~

✓ The smell of tar & tobacco did not preserve the persons who worked in them from the contagion, nor were other diseases a security ag^t it. It insinuated itself into sick chambers, by ^{means} nurses - physicians or some ~~coffee~~ infected member of the family, & blended itself with every species of Chronic complaint.

+ Persons who worked in the open air along shore had it worse than those who worked in doors. In Vaughan. A body of surveyors had it very bad in the woods - this exposed them to that kind of life which burdens the body. They caught it from y^r hunter who caught it from the inhabitants.

Out of 35 inmates only 3 took the disorder in the hospital - all the rest of the house had it.

He had it in Philad^a - afterwards in New York & then again in Philad^a

with convulsions, or followed with miliary eruptions.

eruptions. It affected ~~men~~ adults of both sexes* - and young people (tho' not so generally) above 8 years old. Few young children had it. Persons not only had it who had had it in 1761 - but in Philadelphia & in Europe - but many took it a 2nd time. Whether from cold, or fresh Contagion, I cannot determine. The second attack was sometimes lighter, but sometimes heavier than the first. It generally affected those persons who had changed 3 places. ^{as Philadelphia, New York, & New York, New Jersey, & New York again.} Many thousands of people had it who were not confined to their houses, but transacted business as usual. A perpetual Coughing was to be heard in the Streets. - It reached places. Buying & selling was rendered tedious by the coughing of the countryman & citizen who went in to market places, & It rendered divine service scarcely intelligible in the churches.

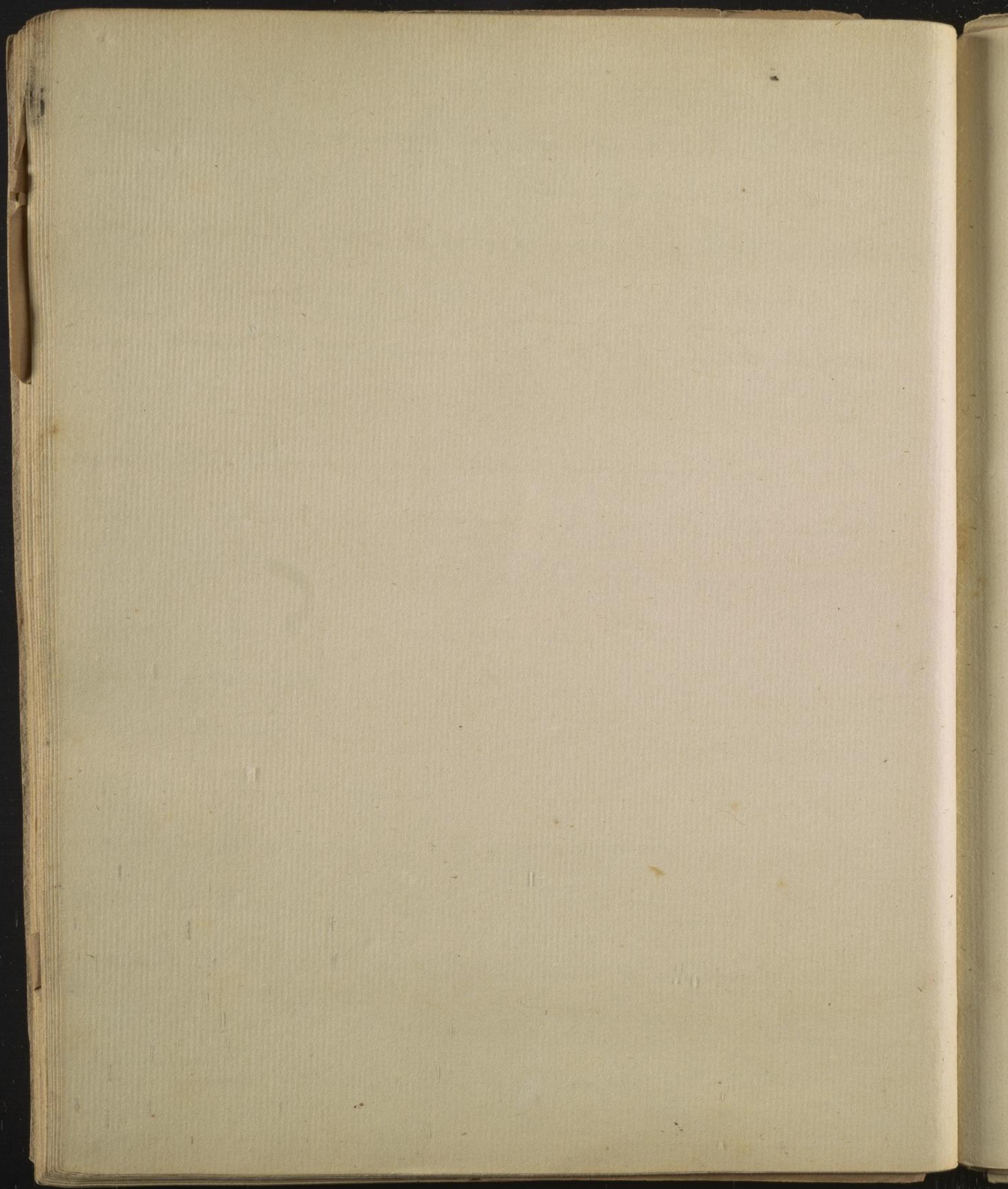
A few persons who were exposed to the contagion escaped it, & some had it so lightly as ~~neglect~~ scarcely to be sensible of it. Of the persons who were confined

✓ It proved fatal only to old people, & to persons
previously debilitated with other diseases especially
hard drinking &
consumptive complaints. It cut the last thread
of the life of the late Dr morgan, ~~and~~ ^{and} it deprived me
of a most amiable female ~~the patient~~
of a patient whom had been protracted by Art
for several years in a consumption, and
whose ^{conservation} resignation constantly disengaged
to much patient - resignation & ^{sickly} ~~good~~ ^{the} ~~house~~ that
^{I believe}
~~I shall & believe~~ seldom hear the name of the
name of the Influenza as long as I live ^{without}
feeling a respect and affection for her memory.]
- It proved more fatal in the Southern states
carried of many young people & parts of whole
families. [Those who died here - died th
pneumonia notta]. But it helped some ^{weakly} ~~some die~~
people. Bishop Priest used to say [Collins
helped by it. - It ended in Asthma in
Dr. Harrison - Rev'd Mr Murray - and
Mr Benet who died cons - also 3 consump-
tive patients in the next year.

to their houses, not a 4th part kept their beds.

The contagion was not confined wholly to the human species. It affected two cats - two house dogs - & one horse within the circle of my observations. ~~The~~ One of the dogs disturbed his mistress so much with his cough that he took 1h of ⁴ every night with which perfectly composed him. One of the cats had a vomiting with his cough. The horse breathed as if he had been affected with cymanche trachealis.

The *Sarcitina anguinea* which prevailed during the summer disappeared after the first of Octob^r but appeared again upon the decline or disappearing of the miasma - In the Remitting fever was not known during ^{the} prevalence of the contagion. Probably the fuds of it had been destroyed by the two or three severe frosts in Septem^r - I inoculated ~~about~~ ^{year} 20 Children, During this time, I never saw



the small pox more favourable.

Cure

^{or cold,}
Catarrh ~~so~~ never a trifling disorder. Dr Turner & Dr Magaw's Speeches. Heat from the air most dangerous, especially in summer when ^{or rather is the first stage of it.} most neglected. Is apt to end in Consumption.
— There are two varieties in this species. 1 common. 2 heavy. The last confined to the bed or room. A constant cough & copious expectoration. Intermediate - Intrathoracic & Catarrh.

Cure of Catarrh from cold.

1 Veget. - Should be governed by the pulse.

I once bled Mr Gill 16 times in 6 weeks. It is my first & principal remedy in the first stage of Consumption. 2 Vomits & nausea; medicines.

2 Low diet - Appetite seldom fails. milk & vegetables proper.

3 Diluents & Decolents ^{apple} ~~apple~~ ^{large} - before - Hypnotics
^{apple water} ~~apple water~~ ^{Barley water} - Barley water
Garrison's remedy - when hoarseness attends
horse radish syrup.

4 Demulcents - flaxseed & bran tea.

the cough

5 Blisters - 6 vapor. 7 Opiates every night & when
is very troublesome in the day. 8 moderate warmth.
I exercise in cold in the first & warm air in 4th Stage.
This ~~rem~~ cure answers for both where infl? diathesis
prevails.

Curse of the late Influenza.

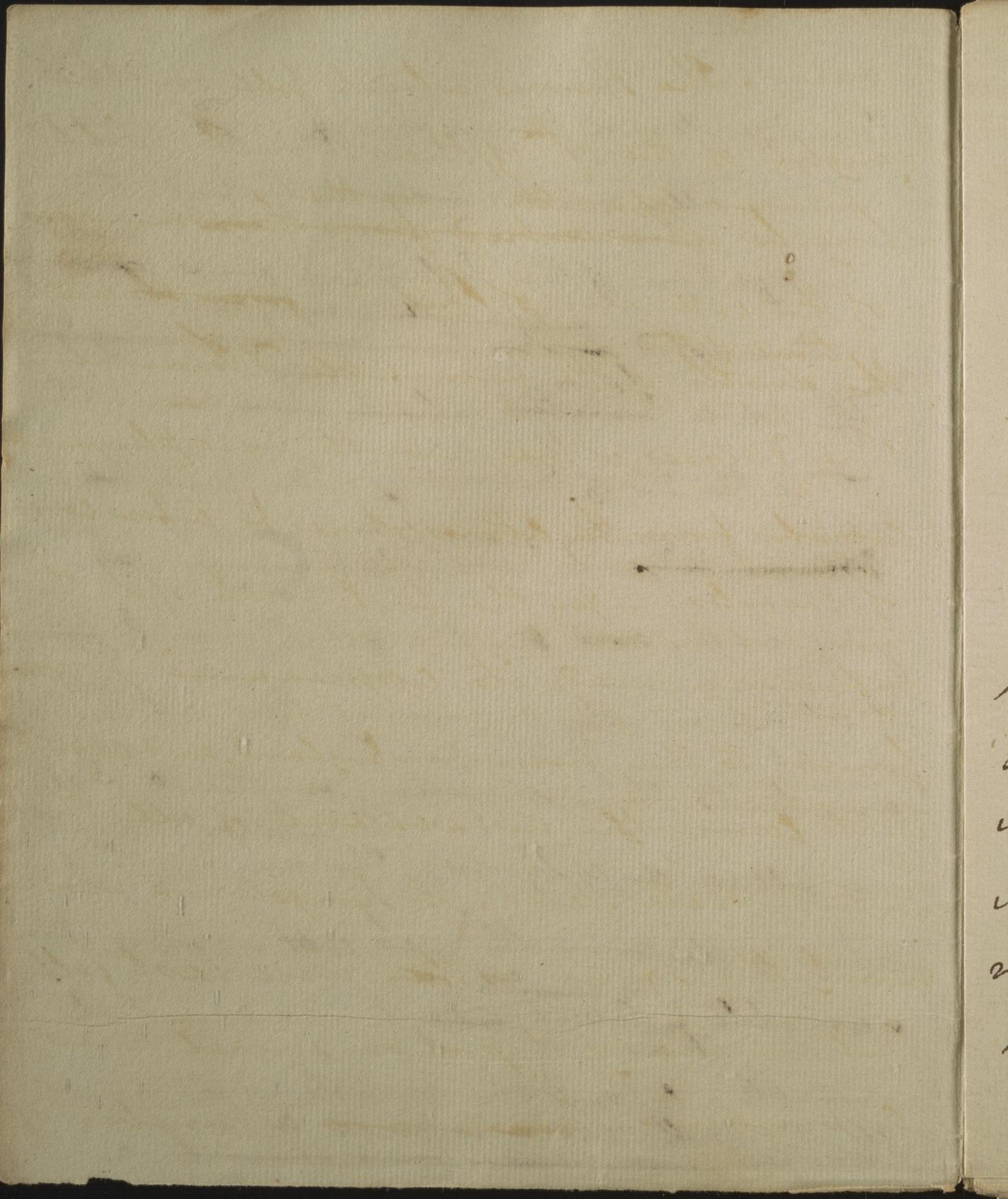
I bled where full & hard - or hard & flaccid
pulse indicated. In some I bled where pulse
was soft in the beginning, if great marks of
fullness appeared in the lungs. In a few
cases where symptoms of pneumonia attended, I
bled twice - & generally in such cases found the
blood fiery - In all the cases which required Dr.
I used the remedies before mentioned. I did not
find Dymit's terminate the disease ^{as} when from cold.

In cases attended w: debility - I recommended
generous living. Many who had languished for
a week or two recovered in one day by a hearty
meal - a H^o of wine, or a plentiful draught of
warm punch & in 1749 the universal remedy was
vinegar 3 in water 38 molasses 1 lb. if

Isaac Paine went in for diathesis I gave
Lb. in. One case of ^{the} 120 in one night.

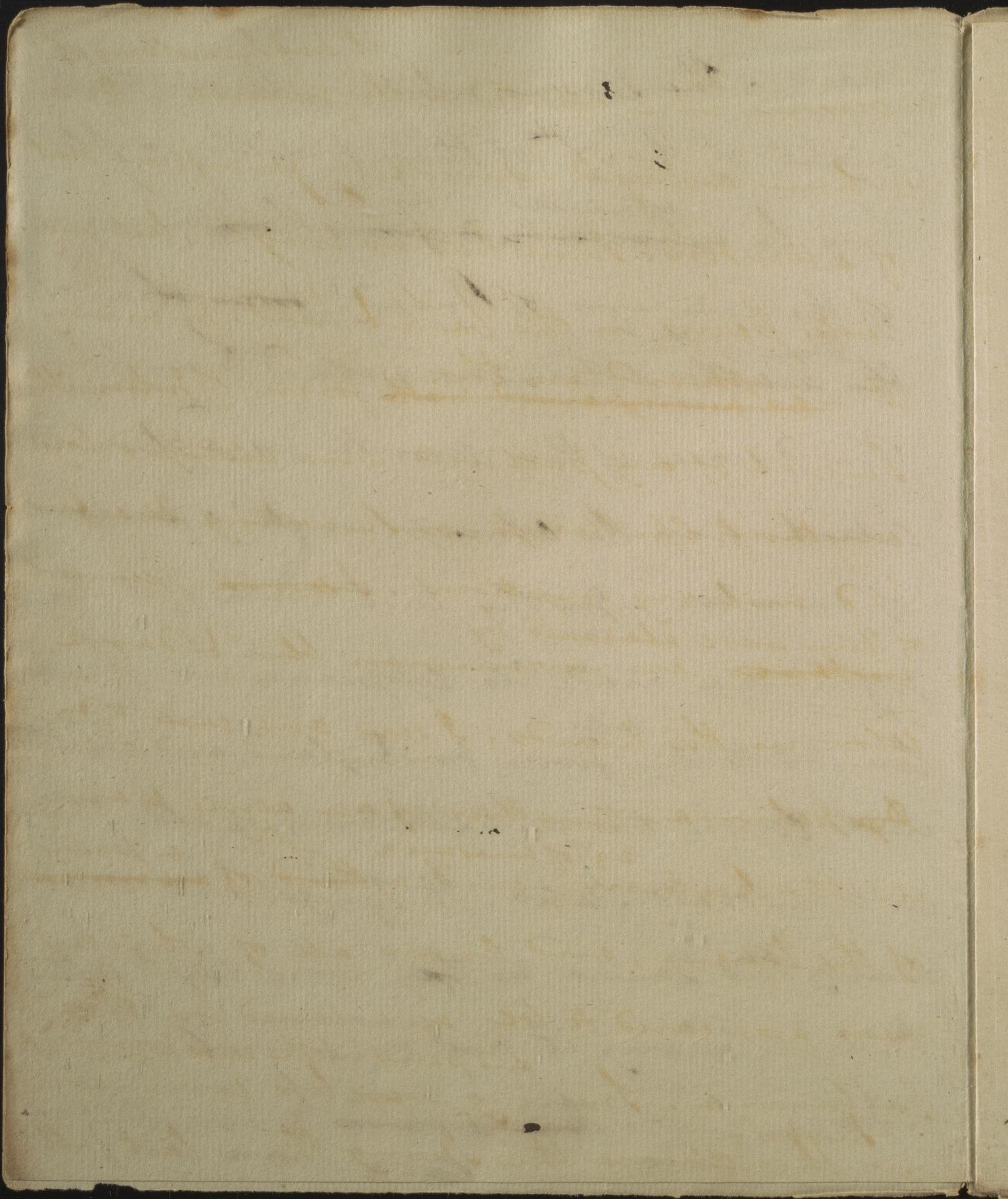
Mr. Hollister cured by a fright in an instant

The winter of the year 1789. 1790 was unusually mild, insomuch that the navigation of the Delaware was ~~not~~ ~~often~~ interrupted ~~only a little more than~~ ~~two weeks during the~~ during the whole ~~winter~~ ^{only} ~~season~~ which ~~was~~ from the 1st to the 24 of February. The weather in ~~was~~ ^{on the 3- and 4th of march was ~~periods~~ ~~very cold~~ ~~freezing~~ and very cold, and on the 8th ~~the 8th~~ at 7 o'clock in the morning stood at 50 in Fairbanks thermometer. on the 10th ~~all~~ ^{the} there fell a deep snow. The ^{weather during the} remaining part of the month was cold - rainy - & variable. In April ^{the month of} was it as usual variable. about the middle of the month there fell an unusual quantity of ~~an~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~}



rain. The showers which fell on the
night of the 17th of this month will
long be ~~remembered~~ ^{associated} in the memories
of the citizens of Philadelphia with
the death of the venerable D^r Franklin.

The diseases of this month were plagues
of cutisks from the atmosphere, & a few cases
of measles. - In the last week of it the
Influenza made its appearance. It was
brought to this ^{city} from England, and affected
in its course the inhabitants of all the
intermediate States. Its symptoms were
nearly the same, as they were last fall.
But in many it put on several new
appearances. ~~For~~ ^{During} a number of



it had symptoms of
persons were affected with mania - One
whom destroyed himself by jumping out
of a window. Some had no cough, but very
acute pains in the back & head. In many
it ~~was accompanied with~~ appeared in the form of Intermittents.
Several of my patients were disturbed by
constant shillings - or sweating, & a few
had miliary eruptions. Several
of them were alarmed by
~~instead~~ an uncommon blue & dark
color in the hands. I saw one case of
Dyspepsia - another of an acute pain
in the Lutrum, ^{23rd of January} and a ^{4th} of a palsey
of the tongue, and arms all of which
were appeared to be occasioned by the
Influenza. ^{and pains in the ears & frontal} Snoring was ^{5th} more common
Syrpus - in this disease this Spring than last fall.

During the prevalence of this disorder,
I saw no sign of any other epidemic.

After the disease disappeared. —

From the history of this disease, I shall make the following remarks.

- 1 It appears to be ~~the most~~ ^{longest} ~~and~~ ^{greatest} ~~contagious~~ under the circumstances the most ~~unfavorable~~ to its propagation of any disease in the world. It is propagated thro' the ~~greatest~~ ^{longest} medium of air - it affects the greatest number of people & it passes thro' a country with the most ~~contagious~~ ^{mention} rapidity of any disease in the world ^{proofs} of its being contagious. From churches and assemblies in 1771-2
- 2 It appears from the histories of it which are upon record that [it] is the most uniform in its symptoms of any disease that has been described by authors, and that neither

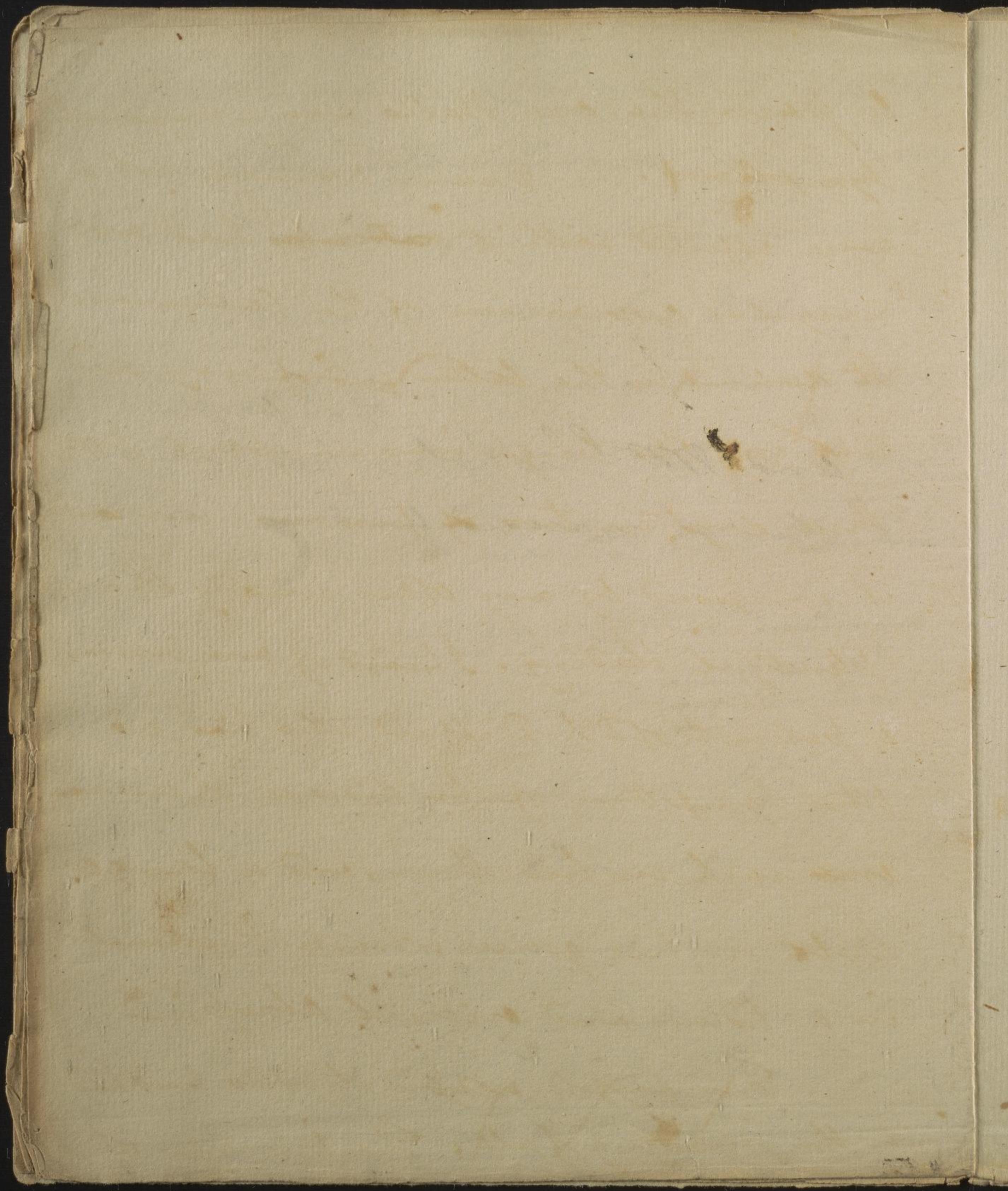
climate - nor the different states of society,
~~nor yet the different~~ corps produce any
material change in its symptoms.

The histories of it given by Dr. Grey in
the medical communications & by
Dr. Hamilton in the 2nd vol. of the Med.

inquiries⁺ are so exactly like ~~those~~
of which I have given, that nothing
but the desire of establishing ^{want of} the truth
of this remark will probably be con-
sidered as the only advantage that will
be derived from this communication.

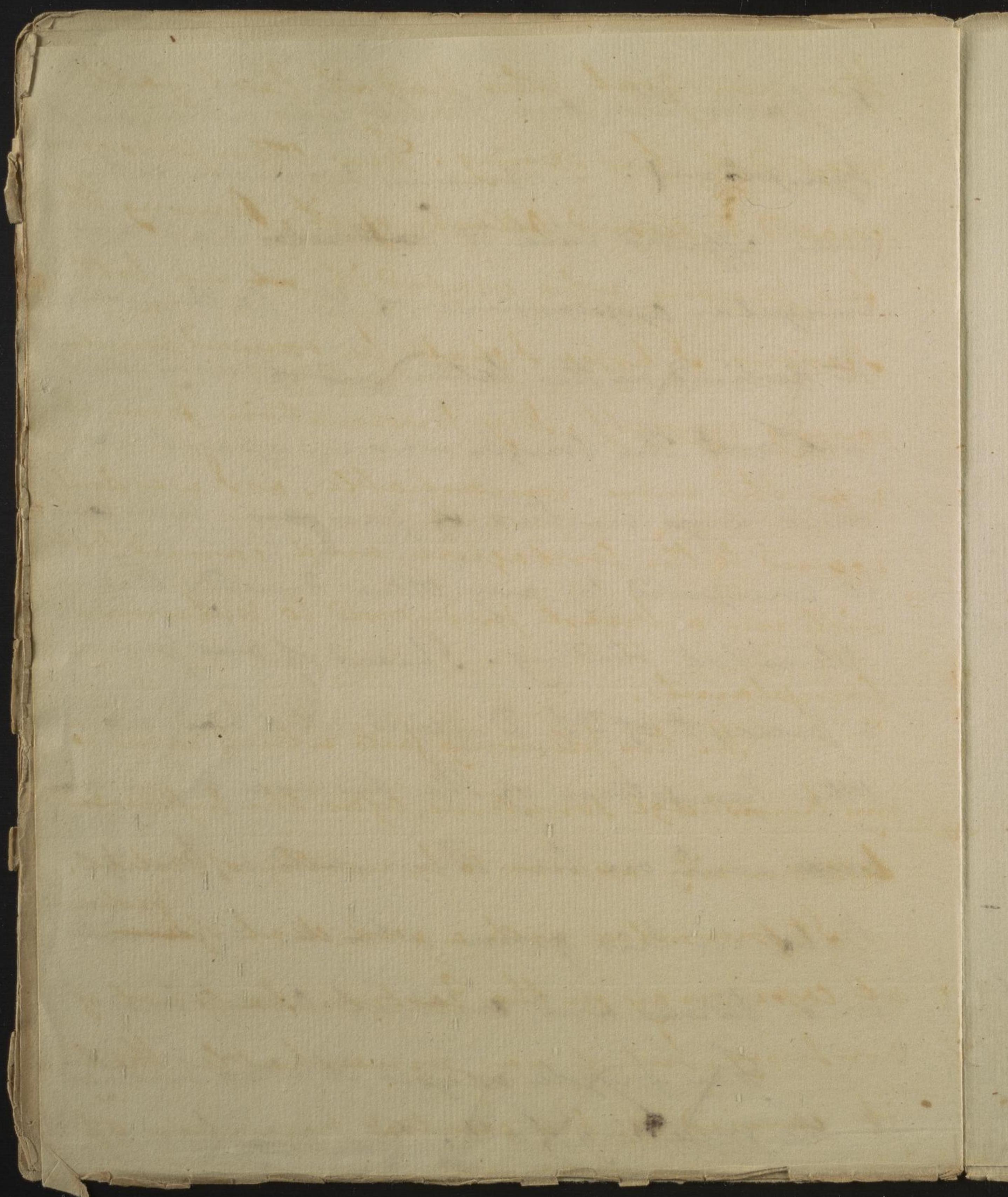
It appears in every kind of weather
and changes at ^{the} time after it.

of St George's
and Mr Chisholm in Grenada
where it appeared first in Nov^r 1789.



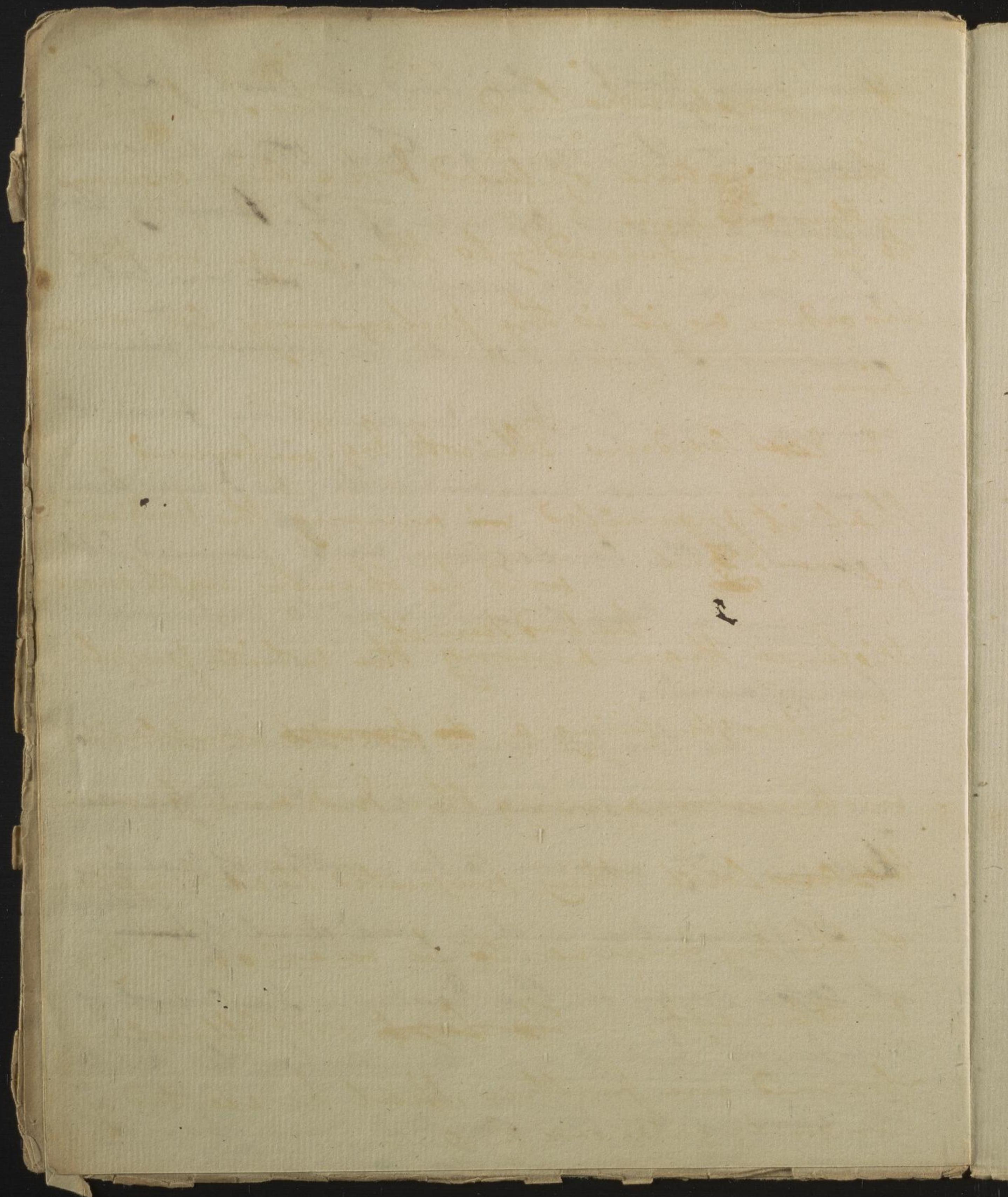
le pain the eye Balls was a universal symptom. — Many women who were affected with it ~~suddenly~~ had an irregular appearance of the Catamenia. It declined in the latter ~~end~~ of May, and was ~~ext~~ The cough was in earnest for three days in two of persons, nor could it be composed by any other remedy than plentiful bleeding. I heard of one person a patient of Dr. Duffield who had no other symptom of the disease than a ~~very~~ rash on his Skin, and a large Bubble in his groin which terminated in a tedious and critical abscess. —

For people escaped it who had had it the preceding fall. The prisoners of



the new goal who had it last fall
escaped it this spring. Two other persons
escaped a second attack of it. Among the
few persons who escaped it ⁱⁿ in both
seasons, I hope I shall be excused ⁱⁿ mentioning
coming myself. My preservation from it
was the more remarkable, as I was daily
exposed to the contagion, and carried ⁱⁿ with
me a breast predisposed to pulmonary
complaints.

The two following facts which came to
my knowledge sometime after the influenza
left our city appear to be worthy of notice.
It prevailed with a good deal of ^{violence}
at Cape May on the Eastern ~~ha~~ coast of
New Jersey, but it was remarkable that
it carried off the greatest number of



those people who live near the Seashore.

The mixture of Land & Sea Air appears in this instance to be as unfriendly to the lungs in this disorder, as it is the pulmonary Consumption.

2 ~~2000~~ Andrew Elliott Esq: informed me that it prevailed ~~in~~ among the Indians at ~~near Devil's~~ ^{as} and he thinks with more violence than among the white people.

- A cough being a ~~dangerous~~ complaint unknown among the Indians from this side of the, they suspected that symptom of the humor to be occasioned by Witchcraft. - ~~He says~~ Mr Elliott informed me further, that he exerted ^{no} wonder by giving ease by Opium.

See Diary for an Acc^r of it in 1790-1 - previ-
- sed at the same time Mr Madison told me
in Virginia - others in Chester County &
Denton in Rhode Island. -

var.

1

